The New-York Times.

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TELEGRAMS.

Depression of Spirits in Paris Over Recent Reverses.

Gambetta's New-Year's Address at the Bordeaux Prefecture.

The Government to Resign When the Invaders are Expelled.

Unfriendly Relations of the Sultan and the Khedive.

Death of Mercadante, the Italian Composer.

Resolutions in Honor of Prim in the Cortes.

THE WAR IN FRANCE.

Gloom in Paris—The Mayor's Attempt to Censure the Government—Malmaison—Further Retirement of the French.

LONDON, Jan. 2.—The evacuation of the plateau before Avron, by the French, causes much depression in Paris.

DISSATISFACTION.

A meeting of the Mayors of Paris was held last week to censure the Government for inactivity, but it proved a failure.

DESTRUCTION OF MALMAISON.

It is reported that the palace of Malmaison was set on fire by the guns of Mount Valerien and totally destroyed.

OTHER POSTS EVACUATED BY THE FRENCH.

The French have evacuated other advanced posts north-east of Paris since the reduction of Fort Avron, and the forts around Paris are silent.

Occupation of Mezieres by the Germans—A Fight near Arras—Another Version of the Vendome Affair—German Defeat in the East.

LONDON, San. 2.—Mezieres has been occupied by the Germans.

ANOTHER FRENCH DEFEAT.

In an engagement near Arras, 175 French infantry were taken prisoners.

THE SOUTH AND EAST.

The Twentieth Prussian Division repulsed a superior French force in the rear of Vendôme, capturing some guns.

BESANCON, Jan. 1.—The enemy evacuated the town of Guay after a severe combat with the Francs-Tireurs, under Col. BORRAS. The Prussian losses were heavy; ours were small.

DARMSTADT, Jan. 2.—Prince LOOUIS, of Hesse, telegraphs to the Government here that two regiments of Hessians, with a battery, fought on Saturday with a superior force of the enemy, south-east of Orleans. The Germans lost fifty men.

Miscellaneous—Minister Gambetta's Defense of the Government—Terrible Suffering from the Cold—Prussian Explanation of the Sinking of the Colliers—The French Exiles in England.

BORDEAUX, Jan. 2.—Minister GAMBETTA, in his address yesterday at the Prefecture, said the Government was bound to the defense of the country; but it was mortal. We must not confound the Republic with persons who had been forced by events to assume power. These men, when invasion had been repelled, would resign, and submit their actions to the judgment of the nation. The largest liberty would be accorded to the expression of opinion. All speech must be as free as thought; but language engendering action hostile to the Government would be repressed with energy.

INTENSE COLD.

The weather is extremely cold. The rivers are frozen. The troops suffer terribly. Many Prussian and French soldiers have been frozen to death.

PRUSSIAN INHUMANITY.

Accounts from the invaded districts show that the most inhuman atrocities are committed by the enemy without provocation.

THE COLLIERS BROUGHT TO GRIEF.

The Prussian Government explains the sinking of the British colliers in the Seine by stating that they were fired at to bring them to.

EUGENIE'S NEW-YEAR'S RECEPTION.

The Empress EUGENIE gave a reception on New-Year's Day to the French exiles. Among the guests were the Duke DE PERSIGNY, the Marquis DE LA VALETTE, M. ROUKER, add many other distinguished men of the Empire.

FRENCH AND GERMAN MEN-OF-WAR.

The French iron-clad *Guyenne* has been ordered to leave Queenstown. A Prussian corvette is hovering off Dunganuon.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

Russian Concentration in the South-West—The Sultan and Khedive Again Unfriendly—The Prim Assassination.

LONDON, Jan. 2.—Troops are concentrating in South-western Russia.

TURKEY AND EGYPT.

The Sultan and the Khédive are again on angry terms.

SPANISH AFFAIRS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—The official dispatch announcing the death of Gen. PRIM is dated Madrid, yesterday, and was received here yesterday afternoon. It mentions that Gen. PRIM died at 11 o'clock Saturday morning. A second dispatch to the Spanish Minister, of the same date, mentions that the Cortes had passed a resolution of confidence in the new Government, and that it has been decided to inscribe the name of Gen. PRIM in the hall of the Cortes, and that the State shall provide for his wife and children. The death of PRIM creates a profound impression throughout the kingdom. The same official advices report that the new King is received with great enthusiasm on his route.

Mr. Cardwell in Defense of the English Ministry—The Fisheries—Ice in the Thames—Safety of the Virginia—Wreck of a Philadelphia Ship—Death of Prominent Personages.

LONDON, Jan. 2.—Right Hon. Mr. CARDWELL, Minister of War, in a speech at Oxford, today, eulogized Mr. BRIGHT for his services to the country. He refuted the reports of the inefficiency of the army and contrasted the armaments of England, Prussia and the United States. The British Government, he declared, was resolved to transmit to its successors an unsullied inheritance and to uphold the honor of England and the Queen.

CONTRADICTION.

The report that a commission was to be sent to the United States to settle the dispute about the fisheries is untrue.

ICE IN THE THAMES.

The navigation of the Thames is obstructed by ice.

SAFETY OF THE VIRGINIA—WRECK.

The steam-ship *Virginia*, some time overdue from New-York, has been signaled off the Irish coast.

The bark *Coromandel*, Philadelphia, for Liverpool, is ashore near Queenstown. The vessel will be a total wreck, but a portion of her cargo will be saved. The crew all safely landed.

DEATH OF MERCADENTE AND MOERING.

FLORENCE, Jan. 2.—SAVERIO MERCADANTE, the composer, is dead.

VIENNA, Jan. 2.—Field-Marshal MOERING, of the Austrian Army, died today.

Action of the Cortes on the Death of Prim—Confidence in the Government—Victor Emmanuel's Departure from Rome.

MADRID, Dec. 31.—The Cortes has adopted a resolution in honor of the memory of Gen. PRIM. It declares that the deceased deserved well of his country, and places his family under the protection of the nation. The Cortes also passed a vote of confidence in the Government.

THE ITALIAN KING IN ROME.

ROME, Jan. 1.—King VICTOR EMMANUEL left Rome today, amid enthusiastic demonstrations. Before his departure he made a donation of 200,000 francs for charitable purposes, and begged the Municipality to devote to a similar object the sums intended to defray the expenses of the festivities on the occasion of his visit.

SOUTH AMERICA.

The Brazilian Cabinet—Capture of Montevideo by the Insurgents.

LONDON, Jan. 2.—Advices from Rio de Janeiro to the 7th ult., have been received. The Brazilian Minister of Agriculture had resigned, and his portfolio was intrusted *pro tem.*, to the Minister of State. The insurgents in Uruguay had taken the City of Montevideo by surprise.

CUBA.

A Mexican Exile Returning—Ex-President Zoloaga Leaving Havana.

HAVANA, Jan. 2.—ZOLOAGA, the Ex-President of Mexico, and for many years banished from that country, and residing here, returns to Mexico in a few days under the benefit of the recent amnesty.

THE INDIANS.

Adoption of the Constitution and Bill of Rights by the Council at Ockmulgee—Adjournment of the Council.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 2.—The *Republican* publishes today a letter from Ockmulgee, Indian Territory, which contains the proceedings of the Grand Council of Indians down to Dec. 20. The following is a synopsis of the preamble of the Constitution and Bill of Rights, as presented by the Commission for the consideration of the Council:

"The people of the nations of Indians inhabiting Indian Territory, have met to frame laws and arrange the machinery of government for the country, occupied and owned by them, in order to draw themselves together in a closer bond of union, for the better protection of their rights, the improvement of themselves, and place their reliance on Almighty God to enable them to carry out the provisions of the treaty of 1866.

Article first defines the boundaries of the Indian Territory and guarantees to each nation entering into the contract the same right of transit, and commerce, and exchange, in any of said nations, which each has in its own, subject only to a conformity with the treaties of the United States and such laws as may be enacted, according to the provisions of this Constitution.

Article second distributes the powers of the Government into executive, legislative and judicial departments.

Article third vests the legislative power in a General Assembly, to be composed of a Senate and House of Representatives. The Senate shall consist of one member from every nation, the population of which shall equal 2,000, and one additional member from every additional 2,000 or fractional part thereof greater than 1,000, provided that the nations, whose individual population does not equal 2,000, may unite and be represented in the same ratio: and provided, further, that the Ottawas, Peorias and Quapows shall be entitled to one Senator, and the Senecas, Wyandottes and Shawnees to one Senator, and the Sac and Foxes to one Senator. The House of Representatives shall consist of one member from each nation, and an additional member for every 1,000 population or fractional part thereof over 500. No person is eligible to the office of member of the General Assembly but a bona fide citizen of the nation, and who may have attained the age of twenty-five years. The term of office is two years, and the mode of election is by the qualified voters, according to the laws and usages of the nations voting. The compensation is fixed at $4 a day, and $4 for every twenty miles of traveling, going and returning by the shortest practicable route. No member is to receive pay for more than thirty days in any one annual session."

The General Assembly has no power to legislate upon any but the following subjects:

"Those pertaining to the intercourse and relations of Indian Territory; the arrest and extradition of criminals escaping from one to another nation; the administration of justice between members of the nations in Indian Territory and persons other than Indians, and members of said nations; and the common defense and safety of the nations of said Territory."

There are several other provisions pertaining to the Legislative Department, but they are identical with those found in the Constitution of the United States. The judicial power is vested in a Supreme Court and three District Courts and such inferior Courts as may be provided by law. The three District Judges constitute the Supreme Court when convened in semi-annual sessions at the capital of the Territory. One Judge is to retire from office every two years, and the official term is six years. The Supreme Court has appellate jurisdiction from the inferior Courts, and original jurisdiction in cases prescribed by law; but it cannot interfere with the civil and criminal jurisdiction retained by each nation in the treaties of 1866. The Courts have jurisdiction in matters of trade and intercourse between the several nations, and all cases arising under the legislation of the Government.

The other provisions touching the judiciary are similar to those in the States. The executive power is vested in a Governor, whose term of office is two years. He must be thirty years of age, and his power and duties are such as usually pertain to the office in the States. He is clothed with veto power.

Provision is also made for a Secretary, who is also to be *ex officio* Treasurer; also for Attorney-General, District Attorney, Marshals and deputies.

The Council spent several days discussing and fully explaining the provisions of the Constitution, and at noon on the 20th ultimo they took a vote upon its adoption preparatory to submitting it to the different nations for adoption. The vote stood 52 yeas to 3 nays.

The Council adjourned to meet at Ochmulgee Creek on the first Monday of June, 1871.

The Spotswood Hotel Disaster—Discovery of Other Remains.

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 2.—The gang of laborers engaged cleaning out the ruins of the Spotswood Hotel have discovered portions of other bodies, which can not be identified.

The Andree-Gridley Affair—Rearrest of the Coachman.

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 2.—SAMUEL F. ANDREE, the coachman of the GRIDLEY family, about whom there has been much scandal recently, was rearrested in this city today by officers from Norwalk, charged with stealing $12,000 worth of oil-paintings belonging to the GRIDLEYS. He left here on the evening train. He was taken to Bridgeport for trial last week, charged with stealing, and was honorably acquitted. He admits selling the paintings, but says he disposed of them as he did other property, at the request of Mrs. GRIDLEY, to keep the family in funds.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

No Quorum in Richmond, Va.—Organization of the Louisiana Senate and House—A Warmoth Triumph.

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 2.—There was no quorum in the Legislature today.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 2.—The Louisiana Senate organized today, and elected committees under the rule which takes the appointment of the same from the Speaker. The House has also organized. CARR has been elected Speaker by 85 votes to 9. The election is considered a triumph for the Warmoth party.

Meteorological Record.

The following is the Signal Service report of the state of the weather and wind last night, Monday, Jan. 2, at 11:35 o'clock:

Place of Observation.	Height of Barometer.	Thermometer.	Direction of wind.	Velocity of wind miles ⅌ hour.	Pressure of wind. Pounds ⅌ Sq. foot.	Force of wind, reduced to Beaufort scale (approximately.)	State of the weather.
Augusta, Ga.	30.50	45	N. W.	12	.75	Brisk.	Cloudy.
Baltimore	30.25	37	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Boston	30.08	30	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Buffalo	30.09	22	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cheyenne	29.89	29	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cleveland	30.32	22	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cincinnati	29.52	26	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago	30.31	25	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Detroit	30.21	18	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Duluth	30.12	13	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Key West	30.20	65	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lake City	30.24	47	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mobile	30.47	46	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee	30.17	22	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New-Orleans	30.47	49	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New-York	30.00	35	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Omaha	30.39	28	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oswego	29.99	24	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Philadelphia	20.14	40	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rochester	30.12	20	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Savannah	30.25	51	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis	30.59	30	S. W.	[illegible]	.02	Very gentle.	Clear.
St. Paul	30.06	30	W.	[illegible]	10.00	Very High Wind.	Cloudy.
Toledo	30.34	18	S.	[illegible]	.02	Very gentle.	Clear.
Washington	30.19	36	N. W.	25	3.00	Very Brisk.	Fair.

Barometer corrected for elevation and temperature.

DASTARDLY MURDER.

A Colored Man Kills his Wife Without Provocation—Escape of the Assassin.

A small basement-room, seven feet by twelve, in the rear of No. 250 West Houston-street, was, last evening, at 10 o'clock, the scene of one of the most brutal and unprovoked of recent murders. The room was the home of ABRAHAM JONES, a negro, thirty-five years of age, his wife, MARGARET JONES, also thirty-five years old, their child, two years of age, and HENRY TEN BROECK, twelve years of age, a son of Mrs. JONES by a former marriage. He being born in Baltimore, and she in Dutchess County, N. Y., the two did not come together until somewhat advanced in years, as they were not married until Sept. 15, 1864. He was employed of late as a porter in the store of GARNER & Co. in Franklin-street, but his means were limited and his home furnished with none of the elegancies of life, and with but few of its comforts. His wife was, however, an industrious, cleanly woman, as so many of her race are, and kept the mean abode scrupulously neat. She had, too, the gift of making the best of everything, and being of a religious character, had decorated the walls of the apartment with prints of Scriptural character. Her husband, however, was so precisely her opposite that he could not appreciate her efforts to dignify his daily life, and the home of the pair, never harmonious, had of late become almost unendurable to her because of his brutality. She was at last compelled to appear against him and he was sent to prison for beating her, from which he emerged only three weeks ago by the expiration of the term for which he had been sentenced.

Yesterday JONES spent almost wholly in playing cards with two negroes, next door to his house, and kept at his game until his wife called him to go to bed, a few minutes before 9 o'clock. He presently obeyed, and when he entered the room words occurred between them about the card-playing, but nothing violent or abusive on her part. The little child was lying asleep on a rocking-chair, and the boy HENRY was in the room, the sole witness of the tragedy, which followed an instant later. MARGARET turned from JONES, and going to a cupboard at the further end of the room was reaching down to get some sugar to make a toddy for ABRAHAM, as a peace offering, when he snatched a large carving knife from an upper shelf of the cupboard and instantly plunged it into her left thigh, making a wound three inches in length and severing the femoral artery. She fell to the floor bathed in blood; he, pausing a moment to look upon his deed, turned and fled from the room. The boy HENRY instantly gave the alarm, and in a moment the little room was crowded with the affrighted neighbors, but the woman was already dead.

The Police were not notified for some little time of the crime, and JONES was then beyond the immediate reach of the law. A general alarm was sent out, however, at 10:28 o'clock, and Capt. MCDONALD, of the Twenty-eighth Precinct, promptly began the search for the assassin, and he will therefore probably be speedily captured unless he crossed the North River at once. He is a tall, full-blooded negro, but the Police have none but the most general description of his person, and the difficulty of the pursuit is greatly increased by this fact. It is supposed that he began his flight bare-headed, as the hat he has lately been in the habit of wearing was found in the room.

The scene of the tragedy was left in charge of Sergts. DAVIDSON and LONSDALE, of the Twenty-eighth Precinct. The infant child was taken in charge by some colored women, living in the vicinity, and the boy, HENRY, was held by the Police as the only eye-witness to be produced at the inquest, which will be held this morning. The dead woman lay during the night just as her brutal husband had left her, and will so remain until after the inquest. It appears that she must have died instantly, as she never spoke after receiving the wound, but the affrighted boy can give no positive evidence as to the instant of her death.

A New Cunard Steamer—Description of the Parthia.

The steamer *Parthia*, Capt. WILLIAM WATSON, arrived at this port on Saturday last. The vessel is the latest addition to the Cunard line, and is similar in appearance to the other ships of the Company, being bark-rigged and having a perfectly straight helm. She was launched about the last of August, and on her trial trip easily made thirteen and one-half knots an hour. Her tonnage is registered at 2,500 and her extreme length over all is 375 feet. Her breadth of beam is 41 feet and depth of hold 35 feet, from the spar-deck. All the officers' rooms, together with a comfortable smoking-room and a ladies' drawing-room, are on the upper or main deck. Her first cabin, which is 7½ feet between decks and 110 feet long, is finished in rose-wood, with panels of birdseye maple. The upholstery is in maroon and dark green, and the woodwork of the tables and sofas is artistically carved and gilded. The state-rooms of the first cabin are highly finished, and accommodation is afforded for 150 first-class passengers. The arrangements are also complete for 1,000 steerage passengers and 1,700 tons of freight.

The engines, of the compound pattern, are of 500-horse power each. The propeller is nineteen feet in diameter. The *Parthia* is provided with a wheel-house forward as well as aft, and her steering apparatus is of the latest and most improved style. She was built by DENNY & Co., of Glasgow, Scotland. Capt. WATSON, her commander, is a veteran seaman, one of the best on the ocean, and he is assisted by first-class officers.

Disaster to the Jersey City Water-Works at Belleville.

The water which supplies the people of Jersey City and Hoboken is brought from the Passaic River, at Belleville, a distance of eight miles. On Saturday last, about 6 o'clock P. M., the stand-pipe, through which the water is forced from the river to a height of 163 feet, fell with a terrible crash, and so extensive was the damage that it will be many weeks before it can be repaired.

ALBANY.

Preparations for the Opening Work of the Legislature.

TALK ABOUT A SHORT SESSION.

Tweed Has No Schemes and Don't Want to be Governor—The Erie Bill to be Repealed—The Republican Nomination for Speaker—Mr. Twombly's Case—The Controller's Report.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Monday, Jan. 2, 1871.

Nearly all the members of both Houses of the Legislature have arrived in the city, and the session will open at 12 M. to-morrow. The organization of the Assembly will be speedily effected, as there appears to be no opposition among the country Democrats to the slate made out by Tammany, headed by HITCHMAN for Speaker. Little will be done to-morrow beyond the reading of the Governor's message and the presentation of the Department reports. As the Americus Club ball is to come off in New-York on Thursday night, Tammany will doubtless order an adjournment of the Legislature from Wednesday over till Monday of next week. The talk among the Democratic leaders is for a short session—in no event to last over one hundred days, and some putting it as low as seventy days—but this is one of the things always talked about but never done. "Boss" TWEED gives out that he has no personal or party schemes to put through the present Legislature, not even the scheme of placing WM. M. TWEED in training for next Governor—a position which he assured your correspondent, this morning, he did not want, was not fit for, and would not accept. There's modesty for you! He also expressed himself as opposed to the Westchester annexation scheme, which is among the biggest jobs laid out for the session. It is even rumored that he is going to introduce a bill at the outset of the session to repeal the Erie Directors' law of 1869, and thus, by one grand stroke of policy, to clear his skirts of corrupt legislation in the past as well as the future. I have not been able to ascertain whether the Governor will recommend the repeal in his message or not, but he would doubtless be glad to see it done, and if "Boss" TWEED undertakes the job, it is bound to go through. It is generally conceded that the Democracy can't carry Erie and FISK, Jr., in the next Presidential canvass, and that is what the Governor and his Tammany backers are looking forward to, notwithstanding the disclaimer of the *Leader*.

THE SPEAKERSHIP.

The chief excitement among the Republicans arises out of the contest for the complimentary nomination for Speaker. Whoever gets it is supposed to assume the position of leadership of his party in the Assembly. Mr. HUSTED, of Westchester, and Mr. SELKREG, of Tompkins, are the rival candidates, but both of them disavow the reports that the old Fenton or anti-Fenton fight is in any manner mixed up in the contest. At least they do not push their respective claims on any such basis. Still, it is not to be denied that the Fenton men are the most active champions of HUSTED, and *vice versa*. The Tammany delegation also appear to be more interested in having HUSTED get the compliment than there would seem to be any occasion for. The member from Westchester has great personal popularity with all parties, and this, with his activity and indefatigability in achieving whatever he undertakes, will, from present appearances, insure his nomination at the caucus this evening.

MR. TWOMBLY'S CASE.

The outrage committed by Tammany Hall in "counting out" Mr. TWOMBLY, the Republican member elected from New-York City, is not going to be allowed to rest without a thorough ventilation in the Assembly. It will be discussed in the Republican caucus this evening, and will be made the subject of united action among the Republicans at the earliest opportunity. It is determined to put every Democrat in the Assembly on record upon the question. If they choose to back up the Tammany Ring in such rascality well and good. The Republicans only want the precedent established by the Democracy of the State, and will trust to the future to give them a dose of their own physic.

NEW-YEAR'S DAY.

The Albanians are all keeping New-Years here today after the old Knickerbocker style. The Governor's reception was largely attended, both by members of the Legislature and citizens. The Delavan House is the principal rendezvous of the politicians, of whom there are a large number here from New-York looking for clerkships and other berths in the Legislature, or attending to the interests of the lobby. S.

Caucuses for the Assembly Offices—A Curious Proceeding in the Republican Caucus—Tammany Agencies at Work—Tweed and Commissioner Smith Dispensing Champagne.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 3—Evening.—The Democratic caucus this evening renominated last year's Speaker, Clerk and Sergeant-at-arms by acclamation. There were several ballots for Door-keeper and Assistant Door-keeper, for which last position FISK, Jr., received one vote.

THE REPUBLICAN CAUCUS.

At the Republican caucus Mr. SELKREG surprised his friends by a speech, in which he said that in consequence of facts that had come to his knowledge this afternoon, he felt it due to his own honor and to the integrity of the Republican Party to withdraw his name as candidate for Speaker. JAS. W. HUSTED being the only candidate left in the field, he was then nominated by acclamation.

WHO WON THE NOMINATION?

As stated in my letter today, the New-York delegation, and Tammany men generally, have manifested an extraordinary interest in the fortunes of Mr. HUSTED, even going so far as to threaten Republicans who voted against him with the omission of their names in making up the committees. It is denied that the Fenton and Anti-Fenton quarrel had anything to do with the contest; but it is a curious fact that Senator FENTON, who had not before been seen in the city, suddenly appeared at the Delavan House after the adjournment of the caucus. He professed to know nothing about the contest that had been going on for the Speakership, and expressed his gratification that the caucus had been so harmonious. His friends, however, are already claiming the result as a Fenton victory, but an impartial observer would set it down as rather a victory for Tammany Hall. At all events, the Democrats appear the most elated over the result.

THE SEVENTH NEW-YORK DISTRICT.

A letter was read in the caucus from Mr. TWOMBLY, announcing his intention to contest the seat of CAREY, from the Seventh District of New-York. Many Republicans were in favor of presenting a protest, signed by all the Republicans of the Assembly, against CAREY taking his seat when the roll is called to-morrow, but HUSTED thought such a course would be unparliamentary, and ALVORD agreed with him, so it was decided to let the contest for the seat take the usual course. This is just what Tammany wanted, and the result will be that it will go to the Tammany constructed Committee on Privileges and Elections, where it will be buried till the end of the session, the same as GOODRICH'S case did last year.

TWEED AND SMITH.

Senator TWEED and Police Commissioner SMITH are receiving their friends, in adjoining rooms, at the Delavan House, to-night, and champagne flows bountifully alike on the just and the unjust.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

ALBANY, Jan. 2.—At the Republican caucus, to-night, DEWITT C. LITTLEJOHN presided, and WM. H. ELY acted as Secretary. JAMES W. HUSTED was unanimously nominated for Speaker. For Clerk, W. G. WEED, of Albany, received forty-six votes, and CHAS. P. EASTON ten. CHAS. H. SMITH, of St. Lawrence, and RICHARD S. STOUT were nominated Door-keepers. Capt. WM. ATKINSON, of New-York, was nominated for Sergeant-at-Arms. Messrs. Gleason, Selkreg, Alvord, Bemus and Greene were appointed a committee to call future caucuses, when the meeting adjourned.

At the Democratic caucus to-night Hon. JNO. C. JACOBS presided, and Messrs. HILL, of Chemung, and JOY, of Wyoming acted as Secretaries. The following nominations were made: For Speaker, WM. HITCHMAN; Clerk, CORNELIUS W. ARMSTRONG; Sergeant-at-Arms, JNO. J. RHOADES, of Onondaga; Door-keeper, ANDREW S. SCOBELL, of Schuyler; First Assistant Door-keeper, JAS. KEENAN, of Kings; Second Assistant Door-keeper, ALLEN W. SEAMAN, of Columbia; Committee to call future caucuses, Messrs. FREAR, FLAGG, GEO. D. LORD. The caucus then adjourned.

Gov. Hoffman Takes the Oath—Executive and Legislative Appointments.

From the Albany Argus, Jan. 2.

GOV. HOFFMAN took the oath of office for his second term on Saturday at noon, at the Executive Chamber. The oath was administered by Judge LEARNED, of the Supreme Court of this district, D. WILLERS, Jr., Esq., Deputy Secretary of State, being in attendance with the Record Oath Book of his office. The ceremony was a very quiet and unostentatious one—none others than those named being present except Col. VAN BUREN, Executive Secretary, Mr. ARMSTRONG, Clerk of the Assembly, and GEORGE W. BULL, reporter for the Buffalo *Commercial*.

The Legislature, during its present session, will be called upon to appoint by joint ballot, two Regents of the University, to fill vacancies occasioned by the death of Hon. GIDEON HAWLEY, of this city, and Hon. ROBERT CAMPBELL, of Bath, Steuben County. The term of office of Hon. ABRAM B. WEAVER, Superintendent of Public Instruction, expires on the first Tuesday of April, 1871, and is to be filled by joint ballot of the Legislature. The term of office of Gen. WM. H. MORRIS, Commissary-General of Ordnance, expires Jan. 20, 1871, and is to be filled by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Senate. The appointment of Hon. NELSON J. WATERBURY as a Commissioner to revise the statutes of the State, made during the recess of the Legislature, will require confirmation by the Senate. The terms of office of EDWARD W. FOSTER, Esq., of Potsdam, as State Commissioner of Public Charities for the Fourth Judicial District has expired, and the term of Hon. JOHN V. L. PRUYN, of this city, as like Commissioner for the Third Judicial District, will expire Jan. 15, 1871. These appointments are made by the Governor, with the consent of the Senate. An Auditor of the Canal Department in the place of Hon. JAMES A. BELL, and a Superintendent of the Onondaga Salt Springs, in place of Hon. GEORGE GEDDES, are also to be appointed by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate.

The Legislature, at its last session, passed a number of Police laws for cities and villages in the Capital Police District, leaving the old Commission in power as to town of Watervliet and village of Green Island. A like state of things is said to exist as to part of the rural territory embraced in the Metropolitan Police District and Metropolitan Sanitary District. The Legislature will doubtless make adequate police provision for these localities, and where possible make these Boards elective.

REPORT OF THE CONTROLLER.

Reduction of the State Debt—Decrease of Trade—The Canals.

In the following synopsis we have endeavored to indicate as nearly as possible the chief salient points in the comprehensive report of Controller NICHOLS, which will be presented at the opening of the Legislature:

REDUCTION OF THE STATE DEBT.

The funded debt of the State, after deducting the sinking funds, was, Sept. 30, 1870, $32,406,142 26, being a reduction of $2,438,891 47 since the same day last year. It is made up as follows:

General fund	$3,031,050 66
Contingent	50,007 79
Canal	9,816,695 39
Bounty	19,511,390 42

THE CANALS.

The tolls collected for the fiscal year 1869, were	$4,112,878 52
The tolls collected for the fiscal year 1870, were	3,080,893 57
The expenses were in 1869	1,278,507 52
In consequence of the long neglected condition of the canal they were in 1870	2,537,164 29

The Controller recognizes the necessity of a liberal canal policy, carried out with the strictest economy and integrity. The canals are among the chief elements of the growth and wealth of the State. In 1869, their tolls, at high rates, decreased $304,215 98, and their tonnage 580,145 tons. A great and injurious change in the course of trade—its decrease through this State, and its increase elsewhere—in four years, is shown by the following data:

	1866.	1869.
Buffalo—Bushels of grain received, including flour	58,388,087	45,789,276
Montreal—Bushels of grain received, including flour	10,100,881	12,955,092
Philadelphia—Bushels of grain received, including flour	8,458,275	14,427,625
Erie—Bushels of grain received, including flour	15,950	2,411,879
Upper Lake Ports, Chicago, Milwaukee, Toledo and Cleveland—Bushels of grain received, including flour	89,584,346	118,969,906

DECREASE OF TRADE AND ITS REMEDY.

Transit of vegetable food on the canals fell off from 2,122,237 tons in 1861 to only 1,302,613 in 1869. Flour fell off from nearly 2,000,000 of barrels in 1847 to less than 6,000 in 1869. It became clear that increased speed and cheapness of transit must be obtained, or else the trade would be intercepted by other routes. For these reasons the navigation of the canal has been improved, and the Canal Board, last May, made important reductions in tolls, especially on the great staples of food. The principle of reduction must be gradually carried out, until the debt being paid and the tolls taken off, to the point of maintenance and repair, the canal will become substantially free.

EXPERIENCE OF THE YEAR.

Time is necessary to restore what it took time to lose, but the experience of the year justifies the expectation that the diversion of trade has been arrested. In 1869, under high tolls, the shipments of grain and flour decreased 134,258 tons. At this rate the whole of this valuable trade would have been entirely destroyed in eight years. Tolls on flour were nearly twenty-three cents, while the whole freight was forty cents. Similar rules apply to other articles in which the trade was being lost. In 1870 the diminution of trade on the canals was about one-seventh of that in 1869, and, but for an unusually deficient crop of corn, and consequent light shipments of it, there would have been a large increase in the tonnage of grain, &c. Prices almost unprecedentedly low, excessive speculation, the destruction of through lines from the West by high tolls, and the bad condition of the canals, causing delay and uncertainty in transit—the inevitable result of the contract system—combined to keep the tonnage of grain down in 1870; but it is believed another year will turn the tide strongly in our favor. The amounts of the tonnage of all other articles, eastward and westward bound, are not yet accessible; and the whole question is more fairly judged on general principles than by the events of one or two years.

THE CANAL DEBT.

The system of reduced tolls is the surest guarantee for the ultimate fulfillment of constitutional obligations. No part of the principal of the general fund debt, not held by the State in trust, matures until 1877. The principal of the canal debt matures in 1872, &c. By proper administration and slight extension, it is believed the canal revenues may provide for them without resort to taxation. In the fiscal year of 1870 they were larger than in any of the seven years preceding the war, and a large increase of business is expected next year.

THE WEST BROUGHT NEARER TO THE EAST.

The completion of the Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad, bringing the immense prairie grain-field of the North-west practically several hundreds of miles nearer to our own State, auspiciously took place the same year as the increased facilities on our own great thoroughfare. The value of the great prize of North-western trade is invaluable. By a liberal canal policy, we foster the honorable spirit of union with the other States, and enable Western producers the better to compete with foreigners in the markets of the world, while every branch of our own home industry is effectually encouraged by bringing the West practically nearer to the East.

THE OLD SYSTEM.

Under the "contract" system great injury was sustained by the canal. Its channel was partly filled up and its structures became dilapidated. The resumption of management by the State necessitated, as matters of sound and wise economy, outlays which need not again occur. With the fair average of intelligence and integrity and watchfulness commensurate with the magnitude of the interests involved, our canals will regain their former progressive prosperity.

EXPENDITURES—EDUCATIONAL AND CHARITABLE.

The chief of these expenditures are those for education, $2,890,620 52. Of this amount $2,325,150 96 were for common schools.

Expenditures for the support of Asylums for the Deaf and Dumb, Blind, Insane and Idiotic were	$326,670 82
Up to the 15th December, 1870, expenditures on the Hudson River Hospital for the Insane at Poughkeepsie were	633,139 54
Those for the Willard Asylum at Ovid were	497,272 73

SALT SPRINGS AND AUCTION DUTIES.

The net revenue from the Onondaga Salt Springs is $33,911 07, being $5,308 95 less than last year.

Revenue from auction duties has increased $25,816 54.

STATE PRISONS.

Expenditures for the State Prisons were $918,627 32, and the earnings were $490,336 59. The cost to the State in 1870, was $134,469 less than in the previous year.

THE NEW CAPITOL.

The sum paid in 1870, toward the new Capitol, was	$1,578,120 54
Whole amount yet paid, is	2,157,315 69

TAXATION, VALUATION, &C., &C.

In 1860 the State tax was	$5,446,840 49
In 1870 it was	14,275,976 55
In 1860 the tax for all purposes known to the Controller's office was	18,966,024 50
In 1870 it was	50,328,634 21
The gross valuation of taxable property in 1859 was	1,404,913,679 00
It reached in 1869	1,860,120,770 00
The increase in ten years was	455,207,091 00
The gross valuation in 1870 was	1,967,001,185 00
The annual average of increase for ten years was	45,520,709 00
The increase for 1870 was	106,880,415 00

Taxation in 1870 was at the rate of 7.41—150, producing $14,286,976 55. Yet the appropriations of the last Legislature were so large that the (estimated) deficiency on the 30th September, 1871, will be $2,114,746 17. But the Controller estimates that with prudence as to appropriations, and exclusive of extraordinary work on the canals, &c., this large deficiency can be made good, and the calls on the Treasury met by a tax of 5½ mills—equal to a reduction of about $3,500,000. Allowing one-eighth of a mill for canal purposes, he believes the total tax necessary for 1871 is 5⅝ mills, instead of 7.41—150 in 870.

WASHINGTON.

New-Year's Day at the Capital—A Quiet but Agreeable Day—The Georgia Election—Intimidation of Negro Voters.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—New-Year's Day has been only a half-holiday in Washington. The omission of the official receptions, which was followed by the withdrawal of those of many families in army and navy circles, detracted largely from the zest of the day's enjoyment; yet the private citizens did their share well, and there were hundreds of houses open, and callers thronged the streets until after dark. Though there is much wealth in Washington, as well as fashion, the absence of wines and liquors from the refreshment-table of the large majority of the entertainers was both noticeable and exemplary. Among those who received a great number of friends today were Mrs. Gen. Fremont and daughter; Mrs. Senator Chandler and daughter; Mrs. Senator Pomeroy, assisted by her two lady friends, Miss Searle and Miss Tillinghast; Mrs. Senator Morrill, who received with Mrs. Judge Ferris; Miss Swan and Miss Paine; Mrs. Senator Edmunds and the Misses Schenck, daughters of Gen. Schenck. The weather, though cloudy, was nevertheless very agreeable, and though the day has not been as brilliant as on other occasions, yet it has doubtless been quite as profitably spent.

INTIMIDATION IN THE GEORGIA ELECTION.

There is trustworthy evidence showing that in Georgia, during the recent election, systematic action was taken in many parts of the State to prevent the negroes from voting through fear of violence. How effective the measures of intimidation were is not so well known, and doubtless in numerous instances little more than a great deal of personal annoyance was accomplished. The nature of these attempts to prevent voting may be seen from two or three instances. At Atlanta, two lines of voters were formed, one for whites, on one side of the building, and one for negroes on the other. On the side where the whites voted there was no interruption, and votes were rapidly thrown, but the polling places for the negroes were surrounded by a crowd of roughs so densely packed as to render it almost impossible for a black man to go through. The roughs, while exhorting one another to clear the way and let the negro vote, would make greater efforts to close the passage, and when the negroes had broken through and were near the boxes, another crowd would force numbers of them into a corner whence they had difficulty again to extricate themselves. The way to the polls was three times cleared by the military, but was closed up by the same crowd. In one case a man deliberately spit in the United States Marshal's face, and then drawing his revolver, jumped upon a bench and called out, with an oath, to let the riot begin. The Marshal, entirely defenseless, abandoned the scene and went home. The Republicans have elected three members of Congress, whereas they should have had five. The Democrats return four. In the Macon District there will be a contest by the defeated Republican, FANNIN, and it is believed his right to the seat will be maintained. The district where BRADLEY (colored) ran as an independent candidate, was lost to the Republicans by about 2,000 negroes going over to him. It is alleged that BRADLEY was hired to run by the Democrats, and that the price was $6,000. In regard to the future there are indications that the better class of the white population are inclining toward the support of the Administration as the surest and speediest means of securing the peace and prosperity of the State, and a complete Republican triumph in the next election is hopefully predicted.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE INDIAN FRAUDS.

The Subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations has summoned numerous witnesses, preliminary to examination of the alleged frauds in the purchase of Indian goods. The examination, however, will not be commenced until the return of Commissioner PARKER, who is daily expected, as it is considered but just that he should have full knowledge of all the proceedings. Representative SARGENT, of the Committee on Appropriations will, on the reassembling of Congress, report the Indian Appropriation bill. The amount will be $1,000,000 less than the bill of last session.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

The fire statistics show the total amount of property reported destroyed during the year 1870 to be $200,000; one-half of this sum by the burning of Centre Market and dealers' supplies. Four persons were burned to death.

ODD-FELLOWS.

The Odd fellows had a grand gathering tonight, the prominent feature being the unvailing and presentetion of a portrait of Past Grand Sire W. W. MOORE, by Grand Sire STEWART, and appropriate speeches, together with music.

THE LEE CLAIM TO ARLINGTON.

The Executive Mansion and the residences of the Vice-President and Cabinet Ministers were all closed today. The President, with the Vice-President, drove over to Arlington, and spent part of their "New-Year's" afternoon, visiting the graves of the 16,000 soldiers buried there. The President stated that persons professing to be agents of Mrs. LEE, had sought interviews with him to talk about her claim to Arlington, but he refused to have any conversation with them on the subject. It was after these refusals that Senator MCCREERY introduced the resolution relative to Arlington and the disinterment of the remains of the soldiers there, and upon which there has been so much comment.

THAT "SUPPRESSED REPORT."

A "Report on San Domingo" that Never was Made—What Commander Selfridge Thought of the Political Condition of Hayti in 1869.

From Our Regular Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Monday, Jan. 2, 1881.

A few days since, several papers whose Washington correspondents draw their inspiration in regard to San Domingo matters from the same fountain of malice and mendacity, gave simultaneous utterance to the charge that

"Early in 1869 the Commander of the United States steamer *Nipsic*, then at Port-au-Prince, *was directed by the Secretary of the Navy, at the request of the President*, to make a thorough investigation as to the *condition of San Domingo politically*, financially, and otherwise, *with the view of negotiating a treaty* for the purchase of that country." That "this officer, Commander SELFRIDGE, carried out his instructions *very fully*, and made a *long written report to the President*, giving all the facts which had come under his observation, and concluded by expressing his judgment *that the purchase of the San Domingo portion of the island* would be a constant source of trouble to this country, and in no respect whatever advisable;" and it was further charged that "this report was never permitted to see the light, but *was quietly suppressed by the officials in whose hands it was*, for fear that it would prove disastrous to the annexation scheme."

Now, what are the facts? In the first place Commander SELFRIDGE never made any report on San Domingo; secondly, he was never directed by the Secretary of the Navy or by the President to do so; being attached to that squadron in the Spring of 1869, and having spent a short time in Hayti, he, on returning to Hampton Roads, on the 14th of July, 1869, knowing that the acquisition of a port in the West Indies had been sought for years by this Government, sent a brief letter of four pages to Mr. BORIE, then Secretary of the Navy, in which he alluded to the political condition of the Republic of Hayti, urged the acquisition of the St. Nicholas Mole as a station in the West Indies, but expressed the opinion cautiously that the annexation of Hayti, on the representations of any party there, at that time, would be inexpedient. But the "report" speaks for itself. It is only necessary to add that the letter was never suppressed, for the President never knew that it was in existence until a few days since.

UNITED STATES STEAMER NIPSIC,
HAMPTON ROADS, July 14, 1869.

SIR: The recognition and moral support that our Government has given to President SALNAVE, of the Republic of Hayti as its constitutional ruler, has tended to beget sympathy and good feeling toward the United States, and the American influence decidedly preponderates among the adherents of SALNAVE.

But to a corresponding degree it has embittered the feelings of the "Cacos," or those in opposition to the present Government—a party represented by President NISSAGE SAJET in the north and President DOMINGUE in the south. St. Marc is the stronghold of the former, and Aux Cayes of the latter, which is now and has been for months, besieged by President SALNAVE.

The resources of SALNAVE'S Government have been wasted in unprofitable expeditions, or by dishonest officials, while the party of SAJET, acting on the defensive, and with the duties accruing from the large trade through the port of St. Marc, are financially in a comparatively prosperous condition. They have recently purchased two steamers, the *Quaker City* and *Florida*, formerly of the navy. I passed the *Quaker City* the other day going into St. Marc flying English colors.

The arrival of these steamers, and the lack of success of SALNAVE before Aux Cayes, have caused a panic, so that the paper currency of the Government is almost worthless, having advanced in a few days from 200 to 700 for one Spanish dollar.

It seems probable without some outside assistance SALNAVE will be overthrown, and the influence which the United States has acquired through him be lost. If it is the desire of the Government to possess a port in the Island of Hayti, either by purchase or lease, I know of no port in the West Indies in convenience of approach, facility of defense, salubrity of position, or the strategic situation that the Port of Nicola Mole, on the north-west extremity of Hayti, possesses, and now is the most propitious time for negotiations. SALNAVE must have money, and a gift of a worn-out monitor or two would hasten matters.

The English and French are extremely inimical to our possession of Nicola Mole, which would cut off the approach to Jamaica. The English Minister did not hesitate to tell me that while he should advise his Government to acquiesce in the possession of the whole Island of Hayti by the United States, he should oppose any attempt to obtain a small portion of it. In other words, they would be very glad to turn over to us the thankless task of bringing about order in the island, making it a better market for their wares, but do not wish to see us in the point easily defended, that would prove a thorn in their side in case of war.

While my short stay in the island will not permit me to speak with authority, it is my individual opinion that if the United States should annex Hayti on the representation of a party, it would be found an elephant both costly in money and lives.

A desire to promote the public good is my sole reason for intruding with this letter upon national affairs.

I have the honor to be, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

THOS. O. SELFRIDGE,
Lieut.-Commander, Commanding.

Hon. A. E. BORIE, Secretary of the Navy, Washington.

OBITUARY.

Saverio Mercadante.

SAVERIO MERCADANTE, the celebrated Italian musician and composer, whose death is announced in the cable dispatches this morning, was born at Altamura, in the province of Pouille, in 1798. At the age of twelve he entered the musical college of St. Sebastian, at Naples, where he learned to play the violin and flute, and soon became the leader of an orchestra. He was, however, discharged by the director, ZINGARELLI, and afterward betook himself to musical composition. His first opera, the "Apotheosis of Hercules," was brought out at the San Carlo Theatre, at Naples, in 1819, and was quite successful. This was followed in the same year by an opera bouffe, entitled "Violenza and Costanza," which was also well received. "Anacreon at Samos," which was brought out in the following year, was a triumphant success, and a career of great promise seemed to be opening before the youthful composer. The productions of his after years did not, however, fully justify the hopes which were awakened by the success of his first efforts. "Il Gelso Raveduto" and "Scipio at Carthage," which were produced at Rome in 1820, were moderately successful, but "Marie Stuart" was a comparative failure when first brought out at Boulogne in 1821. His next production "Eliza and Claudio," which was first represented at Milan, was quite successful, and is generally regarded as his best work. He subsequently tried his fortune at Venice, Mantua, Milan and Turin, and met with continual reverses. In 1824, he set out for Vienna, but failing to win popularity there, soon after went to Spain, where he experienced the same alternation of applause and discouragement which had fallen to his lot for some years in Italy. In 1836, he went to Paris, and brought out his "Brigands" at the Theatre Italien, but in spite of the efforts of such distinguished artists as RUBINI, LABLACHE, TAMBURINI and Mme. GRISI, it was a failure. He had been appointed Master of Chapel at Novara in 1833, and in 1839 became director of the Conservatory at Naples, a position which he held until the time of his death. Among his works, besides those already mentioned, are "Andronico Didone," "La Nitocri," "Zaira," "Statira," "La Violetta" and "Il Pelagio." MERCADANTE was not a careful and conscientious worker upon his compositions, but wrote rapidly and trusted to the number of his works, rather than to their perfection, for his success. The result was an occasional brilliant production, with many intermediate ones of moderate merit. His music is in general easy and natural, but lacks depth and originality.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., Jan. 2.—The first regular passenger train over the Monticello and Port Jervis Railway left Monticello on Thursday, the 29th inst. at 4 P. M., and the trains are now running regularly.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 2.—J. H. TOBIN, who was riding with his wife last night, got out to fix the harness, when the horses ran away. His wife jumped out and fell. Her neck was broken, and she died in a few minutes.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A SKETCH OF THE LIFE AND WRITINGS OF ROBERT KNOX, THE ANATOMIST. By his pupil and colleague, HENRY LONSDALE. London: MACMILLAN & CO.

This is the biography of a very singular Scotchman, written by one who knew him well, and speaks of him in terms of respectful enthusiasm. Dr. KNOX may be remembered by the general reader of the present generation as the great ethnological writer and lecturer who stirred up in England about twenty years ago a violent controversy on the subject of "Race;" and by men of the last generation as the man who was so unfortunately involved in the Westport atrocities of BURKE and HARE, in Edinburgh, in 1828.

Born at Kirkcudbright in 1791, the son of a respectable teacher of mathematics, ROBERT KNOX was educated at the High School of Edinburgh, where he studied hard, winning gold medals, and embracing the study of anatomy with all the ardor of his very forvid nature. At twenty-four he had observed and announced many curious facts—such, among others, as that a healthy pulse beats fastest in the morning. In 1815 he was made assistant surgeon in the army, and sent to attend the wounded at Waterloo. In 1817 he accompanied the Seventy-second Highlanders to the Cape of Good Hope, making scientific observations by sea and land, hunting *carnivoræ* for their bones, and bringing away the skulls of dead Caffrs. On his return he received the thanks of the Chief of the Army Medical Department, Sir J. MACGREGOR, for his communications. He next visited France, where he conversed with CUVIER and LARREY, and, in 1822, obtaining government half-pay, settled in Edinburgh as an anatomical lecturer. Here he produced numerous "memoirs" and letters for the scientific societies, demonstrating with bones, skulls, nerves and muscles. In this work he distinguished himself so much that in 1824 he was enabled to found the Museum of Comparative Anatomy, in connection with the College of Surgeons, and to secure the appointment of Conservator of it, at a salary of £150 a year. Voluble, self-reliant and peremptory, Dr. KNOX was soon considered the best lecturer in Scotland; and in a few years he numbered 400 students in his classes. He employed for them all possible means of instruction, and one of these last ruined him. This was the purchase of "subjects" for dissection. The trade in dead bodies had been long established in such a surgical centre as Edinburgh: and the doctor in following it purchased, in proportion so his class, from all those bringing these subjects. Dead paupers and unconsidered individuals were disposed of in this way, with the consent of those connected with them, and the wretches engaged in this ghastly traffic increased their gains by stealing bodies from their coffins in the night. Two of these men were BURKE and HARE, who, finding the demand at Knox's Museum greater than the supply, forced the trade by smothering some fourteen or fifteen unfortunates while helpless from intoxication, and took them to the dissecting room. They were at last detected, in 1828, and BURKE was executed. The trials implicated KNOX and his Museum, and the popular outcry against him was so terrible that he never recovered from it—though a committee of respectable citizens drew up a report, showing that the Museum authorities did not countenance these atrocities, nor were even suspected. It was the fate of KNOX to suffer on account of a custom which, though most discreditable, was common, especially in the capitol of Presbyterian Scotland; and the effect was aggravated by his unpopularity with his scientific brethren of Edinburgh. He was in the habit of scoffing at the "old fogyism," bigotry and jobbery to be found among them; and his enemies were more in number than his friends. His pupils fell off by degrees, and his biographer says that in 1842 he had no class to hear his lectures. He removed to Glasgow, but failed to procure any pupils there, and afterward met with a refusal of the Chair of Physiology in the Edinburgh College. The University men heartily disliked the "radical" and aggressive style of his oratory—this last being a quality in which Mr. LONSDALE thinks he was more effective than any other man of his time, except LOUIS KOSSUTH.

KNOX now began lecturing in England and Scotland, and, with a view of adding attractiveness to his expositions, took up the question of "Race." He maintained the superiority of the pure over the mongrel races, offending the English by considering them among the latter, and affronting the Celts by asserting that they did not understand the word "liberty," and that a "bayonet Government" was the one most suited for *them*. In 1850 he published his work on the "Races of Men," and raised a general controversy upon that great theme, taking a chief part in it himself. He lived, at this time, in a peripatetic way, chiefly in London, publishing a great number of essays and letters in the *Medical Times*, the *Zoölogist*, the *Lancet*, and other periodicals. He also proposed an Agricultural College for Scotland, and a survey for South Africa, and subsequently addressing the Minister of War on the subject of the Crimean armament, and offered himself for the post of Military Surgeon. In this last matter he failed also, the authorities of the Horse Guards being, probably, afraid of a man with such a fault-finding and voluble tongue. In 1856 he was made Pathological Anatomist of the Cancer Hospital of Brompton, and was glad enough to find himself settled at last. All this time the doctor's family lived at home, in Edinburgh, supported by his remittances. "You cannot think," he says in a letter to one of them, "what pleasure I have in making you all comfortable. I do believe that were it not for this pleasure, I would not take the trouble to eat another meal. I am tired of the world—its humbug and commonplace. * * * Do not forget to make all round you comfortable. Let bonny BEE and BOB have some pocket-money for sweets." The offensive part of the doctor's nature must have been somewhat exaggerated by his enemies. To the last he continued making projects, suggesting improvements and contradicting most men and combatting things. Finally, ROBERT KNOX, who resembled his Lowland fellow-countryman, THOMAS CARLYLE, in many ways, and wrote or talked more than any other scientific man of his time, died in 1862, at Brompton, in the seventy-first year of his age.

MACMILLAN has brought out in his best manner Mr. LONSDALE's well-written biography of this singular man, and most readers will find it a very interesting one.

CUBA WITH PEN AND PENCIL. By SAMUEL HAZARD. Hartford: Published by the Hartford Publishing Company. New-York: MEEKS BROTHERS; Chicago: PITKIN & PARKER; Cincinnati, POWERS & WEEKS; San Francisco: F. DEWING & CO.; St. Louis, Mo.: D. H. MCILVAIN & CO.

An oriental friend of Sir JAMES MACKINTOSH said, with reference to the "Persian apparatus" of MOORE's *Lalla Rookh*, that to read D'Herbelot was as good as riding on the back of a camel. Somewhat in the same way, it may be said that reading Mr. HAZARD's book is almost, if not quite, as good as riding in a *volante*, whether of the one-horse or the three-horse kind. At the same time travelers would be all the better gratified by taking this beautiful book with them, large as it is; for it is a complete guide on the subjects of travel to and from Cuba and on the social peculiarities and sceneries of *La fiel isla*. It places the reader quite at home on the metropolitan ground of Havana, and carries him most agreeably along the coast and through the interior to those notable places usually visited by strangers. Along the route it describes the towns, farms, plantations and factories of sugar, coffee, tobacco, and all the other varied surroundings and accompaniments of such a journey in such a country. The work, admirably printed and issued in ornamental style, contains over five hundred pages, crowded with excellent illustrations, representing almost everything visible to the eye in Cuba, natural or artificial. In such books the letter-press is usually somewhat below the style of the accompanying portraitures; but this is not the case with the present author, whose manner is even happier than the drawings, and is very lively and graphic throughout. At the same time the book is full of excellent statistical information, judiciously gathered from the best Spanish works on Cuba. It includes a brief history of the island, and an appendix full of such information concerning places, distances, &c., as would be found necessary for travelers in that part of the world.

FINE ART. A Sketch of its History, Theory, Practice and Application to Industry. Being a Course of Lectures Delivered at Cambridge in 1870. By M. DIGBY WYATT, M. A., Slade Professor of Fine Art. London and New-York: MACMILLAN & CO. 1870.

Mr. WYATT is the first Fine Art Professor of the Cambridge University, occupying the chair founded by the late FELIX SLADE, Esq., a great lover and patron of those industries which tend to brighten the conditions of social life. Under the terms of the founder's bequest, the Slade Professor must deliver twelve lectures yearly on the history, theory and practice of the fine arts. The opening course delivered under the above conditions appears in the work before us. The first lecture is an introduction of the subject, followed by three on architecture, as many on sculpture, four on painting, and two others on the industrial arts, ancient and modern.

It is a brilliant theme, or circle of themes; but Mr. WYATT treats it in the solid plain manner, such as Mr. SLADE would approve, and in a style which, without any of the "fine art" of RUSKIN, is suitable to the generalizing and didactic purpose of the publication. These lectures, though working an innovation in the order of a college which, like most others, still retains so many of the Middle Age ideas, show themselves sufficiently collegiate in the old way of classic retrospection. They carry the reader back to the beginning—to VITRUVIUS, PRAXITELES and PARRHASIUS,—names which can hardly be left out of any comprehensive treatment of such subjects. Indeed the lesson conveyed by these is a very instructive one, since it shows how they worked more according to their own free ideas than from any foregoing models or precedents. Allowing the didactic rules and formularies all their value, we think it very likely the great artists of the future will act much in the same way—creating largely for themselves, especially in the popular domain of architecture, and improving on the forms and colorings of the other arts. Perhaps Mr. WYATT's critical review of the Industrial Arts will be thought the most interesting part of his book, since they apply themselves so very generally to the domestic wants and refinements of social life. They are classified by the author under the heads of the Constructive—those of masonry and furniture—the Sculptural, the Ceramic, the Vitrens, the Metalic, the Textile, and the (decorative) Pictorial. These all suggest a multitude of symmetrical and lovely shapes, and of a grace and beauty which owe more to culture and invention than to old patterns and traditionary ideas. Those arts will probably become, in time, as democratic as literature; at any rate, it is a good sign of social progress when the great seats of learning are found at last recognizing the duty of instructing men in those finer "humanities" which have in all ages shown themselves the correctives of human barbarism and the accompaniments of civilization. The work is brought out in MACMILLAN's best style.

HISTORIC AMERICANS. By THEODORE PARKER. Boston: HORACE B. FULLER.

This work contains biographies of FRANKLIN, WASHINGTON, ADAMS and JEFFERSON. They were originally prepared for the public in the form of lectures for the Fraternity Course in Boston, but Mr. PARKER's failing health did not allow him to deliver them all. They were partly rewritten for publication, and are now printed from faithful copies of his manuscript, and form an invaluable addition to the historical and biographical works of the period of the Revolution. The author's aim has not been to write the history of that time, but to trace in the characters of these illustrious men the ideas and principles that formed and molded the nation at its birth, and still influence its institutions. These noble examples are a priceless inheritance, and he has striven to bring them afresh before the minds of the people to strengthen, to encourage, to stimulate them. They are living pictures painted with a strong, vigorous hand. Nothing has been done to soften, or tint, or color, but everything to make a simple, faithful portrait. Where there is weakness he does not hesitate to show it; vices and failings are delineated with as firm a touch as virtues. He is no blinded, prejudiced hero-worshiper, but a fearless seeker after truth. He does not dwell long on the outward events in the lives of these great men. The most important scenes are clearly but briefly described, the principal periods distinctly marked. He then passes to their characters, which are analyzed with the greatest skill. The gradual development is minutely followed, the progress in inner life carefully studied, the final perfection arrived at, and the extraordinary influence attained strongly dwelt on.

He thinks "BENJAMIN FRANKLIN had the largest mind that has shone this side of the sea; widest in its comprehension, most deep looking, thoughtful, far-seeing, of course the most original and creative child of the New World."

To FRANKLIN he gives the highest place in intellect: to WASHINGTON, in moral excellence. Of him he says, "His great merit was integrity—a virtue which he possessed in the heroic degree. His function was to create an army and administer the Government, both of which he did with self-devotion, ability and faithfulness. This it is that makes him such a rare example in the history of mankind. His is a name that will be honored as long as men remember great deeds or are proud and emulous of great virtue.

'His means were pure and spotless as his ends.'"

The subject of slavery occupies a place in each of the biographies. At the time they were written it was a vital question. Since then "the day of reckoning has come," the nation has been tried by fire "to atone for its wickedness." The object that animated these remarks no longer exists, but they are valuable and interesting as the history of feelings and thoughts that existed before the war.

MRS. ELLIOTT'S HOUSEWIFE. By SARAH A. ELLIOTT. New-York: HURD & HOUGHTON.

A collection of practical receipts in cookery, which explain simply and clearly the art of making good wholesome dishes. For plain home-cooking they will be found valuable and satisfactory. The book is well arranged and classified.

CURRENT NOTES.

Ship-building is unusually brisk in Detroit.

Seventy-three hundred Chicagoans died during the past year.

Last year 16,750 Philadelphians died. In 1869 the number was 14,786.

New-Hampshire has five legal holidays, but New-Year's Day is not among them.

Buildings valued at $1,435,000 have been erected at Duluth, Minn., during the past two years.

People in Alexandria, Minn., claim that the thermometer there on Friday morning, Dec. 23, marked 39° below zero.

A brother of Dr. B. R. WELLFORD, who died in Richmond, Va., on Tuesday, died in Fredericksburg on Thursday.

Mr. GURDON W. BURNHAM, of this City, has promised to give the new Church of St. John, in Waterbury, Conn., a full chime of bells.

Youngstown, Ohio, has just opened a new hotel. It is called the Tod House, but it is to be hoped it is to be conducted on temperance principles.

The Sigma Chi and the Zeta Psi Fraternities, two college secret societies of extensive connections, held their annual conventions in Philadelphia, last week.

The Boston *Post* apologizes for saying, in speaking of a young American "poet," something about the "sputterings of his insatiate pen," and says it really meant to say the "writings of his industrious pen."

A correspondent of a Cleveland paper began a letter recently with the frank statement that it devolved upon him to contradict, in some particular, nearly every item of news contained in his last. He would make a good war correspondent.

The Jeff. Davis Mansion in Richmond, Va., has been purchased by the Board of Education of the city for school purposes, and was opened on Wednesday night last by a grand house-warming, at which many city officers were present.

At the sale of effects of the old Exchange Bank of Virginia, in Richmond on Tuesday, $5,000,000 in Confederate Bonds brought $70; $1,000,000 in Confederate notes sold for $30, and $13,500 in Virginia and North Carolina bonds, issued during the war, brought $30.

For the benefit of New-Year's callers, the Indianapolis papers published, on Monday morning, a long list of the houses in that city which were to be open for the reception of visitors, with the name of the hostess and the ladies assisting her.

Mr. JAMES T. FIELDS, of Boston, was some time ago invited to join one of the largest and oldest established publishing firms in London. He declined, and will continue, as has been stated, to edit the *Atlantic Monthly*, having withdrawn from the firm of FIELDS, OSGOOD & CO.

A cane made of oak from the frigate *Constitution*, which Commodore ISAAC HULL gave, in 1834, to United States Senator FOOT, of Connecticut, has just been presented to the Connecticut Historical Society by Mr. FOOT's son, and has been placed in a case with the sword of Commodore MACDONOUGH.

A salt-mine suit, brought by Col. J. C. CLARKSON against STUART, BUCHANAN & CO., for $100,000 damages, which has been on trial in the Circuit Court of Washington County, Virginia, for three weeks, has been concluded by the finding of a verdict for $10,500 for the plaintiff.

That genial writer, BENJAMIN P. SHILLABER, whose "Sayings of Mrs. Partington" were so popular a few years ago, retired on the last day of the year from his editorial connection with the periodicals published by Messrs. THOMES & TALBOT, of Boston. Mr. SHILLABER has written much to render joyous the passing hour for others, and certainly deserves to live happy all the rest of his days.

The Syracuse *Journal* expresses sympathy for a man who has just lost his house by fire because, he having recently married, "his losses will, therefore, be doubly hard to bear." A long while ago there was a popular superstition to the effect that joys only were doubled, sorrows being divided, in the marriage state, but possibly the *Journal* thinks times have changed.

One hundred suburban residents of Cincinnati propose to contribute $1,000 each for the purchase of a house in the city as a sort of head-quarters, more pleasant than a hotel and more independent than the house of a friend, to which they and their families can resort for the time when they wish to go shopping, attend theatres, &c.

Speaking of Senator SUMNER's extensive collection of autographs, paintings, statuary, books, engravings, &c., the Boston *Commonwealth* says that it is a desire to have funds for the purchase of such objects of art, in part, that sends Mr. SUMNER on a peregrination through the country occasionally, lecturing every week-day night, and passing most of the days on the rail.

It is reported of a young married couple in Massachusetts, that, having quarreled, they separated, and subsequently went to work in the same mill and boarded at the same house. Having adjoining rooms in the latter, they pleasantly spent their leisure time, talking about each other to companions in a voice loud enough to be heard through the thin partition, varying the programme occasionally by kicks against the intervening wall, and cries of, "I wish it was you!"

The new constitution of South Carolina, without making any express provision for the granting of divorces, recognizes the fact that the marriage tie can thus be dissolved; and as, under this provision, some of the Judges of the State have heard and granted petitions for divorce, while others have refused to grant such petitions, a divorce bill has been introduced in the Legislature to regulate the matter. Before the war, divorce was unknown to the laws of the State.

The furnace-owners of Western Pennsylvania held a meeting in Sharon, Penn., one day last week, at which forty-eight furnaces were represented. It was contended at this meeting that the high price required for Lake Superior iron-ore is an injury to their business, and committees were appointed to confer with the ore and railroad companies, to secure, if possible, a reduction of the price of ores, and of the expense of dockage, lake and railroad freights, labor at furnaces, &c., that they may produce pig-iron at less cost, and thus meet competition.

SURRATT mentioned, in his lecture in Baltimore, an incident which occurred while he was serving in the Papal army. He said that as he and a party of his comrades were sitting together, it was proposed that each should tell how he came to be there. When his turn came, he evaded the truth by saying that a love of adventure had brought him. But a Frenchman said, "I know what brought you here; you are BOOTH; you killed President LINCOLN, and you came here to hide." The Frenchman knew nothing about SURRATT or his history, and his remark was the prompting of a mysterious impulse that he could not explain.

Miss SUSAN TUCKER, a young lady belonging to Lanesville, Mass., mysteriously disappeared, in Boston, week before last. She was making a visit with friends in that city, and on Tuesday, Dec. 20, went to Chelsea to pass the day. In the evening a friend saw her safely on board the ferry-boat, and since the arrival of the boat on the Boston side no trace of her has been found, although every effort has been made to discover her present whereabouts. Miss TUCKER was a young lady of a quiet and retiring disposition, and as she bore an unblemished reputation, and was well connected, her friends are in sad trouble at her mysterious disappearance.

LETTERS FROM EUROPE.

WAR TOPICS.

The Uselessness of Treaties—The Luxembourg Question—England's Attitude—Gen. Butler and English Opinion—Tidings of the War—New Christmas Carols.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Dec. 17, 1870.

All treaties between European Governments are abolished—at least, they have no binding force. The good old plan is again in action. Might makes right and the strong arm and the strong will govern. Italy, in spite of a thousand years of treaties, seized upon Rome the moment the opportunity offered; and I believe not one Government in Europe even protested against it. This was encouraging. So Russia gave a haughty notice that the Treaty of Paris, the sole result of the war in the Crimea, was, by the will of the Czar, abrogated; and invitations have been sent out for a conference in London to dutifully register the decree of the autocrat. In spite of a hundred columns of violent leaders in the English journals, it will be done. England wants peace, and is totally unprepared for war. You will read of orders sent to Gibraltar and Malta, trial and purchase of Gatling guns, and discussions about army organization—but that is all. Prince GORTSCHAKOFF chose his time well, and Count—soon to be Duke—BISMARCK was all ready to back him for value received; and also because he had some treaties to tear up on his own account.

THE LUXEMBOURG QUESTION.

Notably one for the neutralization of Luxembourg. I wrote you two months ago that the little Duchy would be added to Alsace and Lorraine. It completes the line of the new German frontier. The town is all fortress and ravine. The fortress was to be dismantled, and I saw the work going on in August, but in a very leisurely fashion; and nature, in its bold heights, deep valleys, and frowning precipices, cannot be dismantled. Prussia has given notice that she must have Luxembourg. There is a recent treaty, made in London only three years ago, by which England, France and Prussia guaranteed the neutrality of Luxembourg, which belongs to the King of Holland. The King had agreed to sell his Duchy to France. France owns the railways. The people are largely French in blood and language, and still more by sympathy. Prussia forbade the sale of Luxembourg to France; but, not being quite ready to take it herself, tied it up by the treaty of London, in a bit of red tape she has now cut. The pretext reminds one of the wolf and the lamb. The people of Luxembourg sympathize with France, and have given them some aid, or allowed it to be given, in the way of transport of arms or provisions; not a tithe of what has been done in England, America, Italy—but it answers the purpose.

ENGLAND'S ATTITUDE.

So England has another of her treaties torn up and thrown in her face, and I must say she bears it remarkably well. Lord GRANVILLE is even more polite to BISMARCK, than he was a few weeks ago to GORTSCHAKOFF. Treaties are very solemn and sacred things, and should not be treated rudely; but when we meet to talk over the Black Sea business, we can easily settle this matter of the Luxembourg. Besides, England is not bound to maintain any of these treaties. If the other parties, or any of them, choose to break them, England is thereby released from all obligation. Prussia is one of the guaranteeing Powers: but now Prussia no longer wishes Luxembourg to be neutral, because she wants to annex her. Of course that ends the treaty. France was a party. Prevented from purchasing Luxembourg herself by Prussia, and this was one reason for the present war, France consented to the neutralization. France would not have consented to the annexation to Prussia, but she has no longer any power to hinder. And the King of Holland, no longer in fear of France, may be willing to sell to Prussia; and the people in spite of their earnest protests, may be handed over any day like a drove of darkies. Mr. CARLYLE and several other philosophers are quite willing, and they would not weep much were England herself to be transferred to Teutonic *Geist*. If the war goes on as victoriously as the *Times* once more predicts; if Paris is starved into submission, and France everywhere ravaged and subdued; if the French Navy is taken bodily by the German Emperor, England will be overmatched in the Channel and the North Sea, once more the German Ocean. How, then, is England to defend Belgium? How prevent the landing of a German Army on her own coasts? If France is really conquered, England will sing very small, and may need all the good offices of Mr. CARLYLE with the good Emperor WILLIAM I. and the great Duke BISMARCK.

GEN. BUTLER AND ENGLISH OPINION.

In its diatribes against the treaty-breakers who are doing their worst to destroy the guarantees of civilization, the *Times* has found a third to rank with, or rather outrank GORTSCHAKOFF and BISMARCK; but not in Europe. It was necessary to go to America. Some years ago Gen. BUTLER was the most detested man in England. If that is any capital for a politician in America, his resources are unbounded. If English detestation make American popularity, Gen. BUTLER may run for the Presidency as soon as he can get a nomination. He can say, they despise me dreadfully over there; you ought to respect and honor me over here. The *Times* says of his recent Boston oration: "In his cynical contempt for international morality, Gen. BUTLER distances all competitors." If the General wants to tear up any treaties, or annex any provinces, he can do it very easily; only for form's sake he had better have it arranged at a conference, as *un fait accompli*. When the thing is done you meet and celebrate.

TIDINGS OF THE WAR.

But even the milk and water of Lord GRANVILLE and the prospect of a conference does not quiet the apprehensions of the Stock Exchange. The stories of correspondents at the Prussian head-quarters are not reassuring. One of these is that the omnipotent VON MOLTKE has ready prepared a complete plan for the invasion of England, and the Prussian officers assure their English friends that its execution will not be at all difficult. The guns lost or thrown away in the recent actions are said to be all English, with English stamps and marks. "But," asks Mr. RUSSELL, anxiously, is not Mr. REMINGTON an American?" There are some stories told by the English correspondents, however, which are not very encouraging for the German invaders. VON DER TANN has been sent back to Orleans, not only because his losses had been very large, but because his Bavarians were completely demoralized. They have constantly been kept at the front, and are tired of it. They would be glad to have the Prussians take their turn. The weather has been very cold. Around Paris the rich furniture of hundreds of villas has been burnt to warm the soldiers. "Nothing burns so well as piano-wood." At Versailles, they are eating all the cows, and the destruction of every young animal, as soon as born, will make famine in the future. In the Paris sortie the French not only cut up and carried off the flesh of every horse of their own killed or wounded, but added to their meat supplies some hundreds of dead horses of the Germans. Those taken at Champigny were said to be 1,000 or 1,200. South of the Loire, perhaps the richest and loveliest district of France, there is a terrible desolation. The French would nowhere stay beaten. They attacked the Germans, day after day, three days running, with incredible fury; and though the King of Prussia telegraphed that they were victoriously repulsed, it was not without heavy losses. On every side were burning villages; while every house not burned was crammed full of French and German wounded, and the fields were filled of dead men and horses. At one point we are told of fifty thousand men sleeping in the open air in a frosty night, warming themselves from time to time at huge fires of unthreshed wheat, which added their glow to the fires of burning villages. So many villages are burned that the names are not remembered, and they are described as the village that is burning, or "the village next the one that is burning." The larger towns are not burnt—only plundered. After the battle of Orleans, the cathedral was filled with wounded and prisoners. Even the Archbishop, the eloquent DUPANLOUP, was held a prisoner, with sentries posted at his gates, for the crime, perhaps, of preaching war against the invaders. For the whimsical thing is that the Germans are terribly angry and grow more and more savage, so Berlin correspondents assure us, because the French keep fighting, will not surrender even Paris, and make themselves troublesome generally. Even Englishmen scold because the French do not know when they are beaten—this being only the privilege of the English. Paris should have amicably opened her gates. The country ought to have gratefully accepted, three months ago, such terms as the all conquering chose to grant. To prolong the war is murder, arson, and I know not what beside. France is responsible for every man killed on both sides; for every village burnt; for all the horrors and sufferings of the war. It has never so much as occurred to the Germans that they could stop the war. Possibly they could not now, but there was a day when they could have gone home with more "glory" than now remains for them, if they win a hundred victories. Reinforcements are coming from Germany. Some say one hundred and fifty thousand young recruits; some say the old Landwehr regiments, who cannot lawfully be taken from the home fortresses. Be that as it may, the reinforcements are needed, for the losses by battle and disease are very heavy, and the armies of France, though outgeneraled and beaten, still inflict losses; still harass and wear, and are still increasing in numbers. Havre seems too hard a nut to crack. Cherbourg and Brest and all Brittany, full of solid, hardy, brave men, will not likely be attempted. Lyons has been threatened for months, but not yet attacked. Paris seems to be preparing for another effort to break her bonds, and there is no sign of the oft-threatened bombardment. On the other hand, the Paris forts are actually being mounted with new and heavier artillery. "Grave faces" at Versailles, says Mr. RUSSELL. And "the war has entered upon a new phase," says the German Emperor.

NEW CHRISTMAS CAROLS.

They are sending great loads of Christmas trees to the German camps around Paris; and in a few days will be heard the rejoicing songs: "Glory to God in the highest. [Bang.] Peace on earth. [Bang, bang.] Good will to men." [Bang, bang, bang.] The Christmas anthems will have a glorious accompaniment of rattling rifle shots, growling *mitrailleuses*, and the roar and thunder of the field and fortress artillery. And the wounded with crushed limbs and torn nerves, and the dying, who can only groan, still help to fill up the Christmas chorus.

This is how they celebrate glad tidings and wish each other a merry Christmas and a happy New Year on the Loire and around Paris. MONADNOCK.

REUNITED ITALY.

New Schemes of Law—The Relation of the Government with the Papacy—Street Disturbances in Rome—Italy and the Dispute with Russia.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FLORENCE, Tuesday, Dec. 13, 1870.

The Ministry have come before Parliament with a variety of schemes of law, the most important of which is the project for the removal of the capital and that establishing the relations which, in the future, the Government is to hold to the Papacy. These schemes are printed and disseminated, so that public as well as Parliament has an early opportunity to examine their merits. The bill for the removal of the capital has few and simple provisions. The transfer is to take place within six months after the law is voted, and an outlay of seventeen millions of francs is to be provided for—the estimated cost of the undertaking. The Minister is authorized, within a period of two years, to take any property belonging to religious corporations at Rome that may be needed by the Government, and to allow five per cent. on the net revenue of the property. Most of the members of Parliament are of one mind upon the question of going to Rome, and the discussion of the conditions proposed need not be long nor difficult. But as a period of a little more than a week remains between the present and the Christmas adjournment, it may be that no action will be taken before the first or second month of next year. The scheme for fixing the new relations with the Pope contains a great many provisions, and it is probable that modifications will be proposed when the discussion takes place, which it is expected will be a long and lively one.

STREET DISTURBANCES IN ROME.

From Rome, reports of street disturbances continue to reach us, and last week there was a flurry of disorderly passions in front of St. Peter's, at the moment of coming out of church. It seems to have been a combat between the priests and the populace, in which umbrellas and canes were the weapons, with a number, not very seriously injured, carried from the field. The report of the scuffle was so much exaggerated that the President of the Cabinet was called upon in Parliament to state the exact truth. The slight uncertainty which has existed about Rome has been favorable to reactionary hopes, and the enemies of the new political order are active and courageous, and lose no opportunity to create embarrassments. The riotous transactions above alluded to took place on Immaculate Conception Day, which last year was chosen for the ceremonies connected with the opening of PIUS the Ninth's Council, commonly called, for sound effect, Ecumenical. The egg then laid has hatched a serpent. The Ministers of State of nearly every Catholic country told Rome that the measure which the extremists among the Prelates were bent upon would prove to be an immense error, and that the result would be to the Episcopate a loss instead of the great gain so confidently calculated upon. We have not had to wait long to see verified the predictions of a statesmanship enlightened by modern opinion. Sooner than we expected, Papal Rome, in rage and humiliation, is paying the penalty of an unchristian obstinacy.

THE NEW KING OF SPAIN.

In a few days the King of Spain will set off for Madrid to be inducted into the office to which he has been elected. He will be accompanied by Gen. CIALDINI, in the quality of Minister of the Italian Government. CIALDINI has done military service in Spain; in fact, fighting the enemies of that country, he fleshed his maiden sword. His wife is a native of Spain, and this, added to his knowledge of the language and the people, and his acquired prestige, makes him the most suitable person to stand at the right hand of the young Prince. Spain begins hopefully under the liberal constitutional régime, and if her great and little grandees will put by some of their false pride and go to work, a brighter future is in reserve.

THE DISPUTE WITH RUSSIA.

Since the question of the modification of the Treaty of 1856 was thrust forward by Russia, the publicists of Italy have not ceased to follow with interest the discussion, and take an active though not conspicuous part in it. So far as one is able to judge by the general tone, the disposition of Italy, as one of the parties to the contract for the neutralization of the Pontic Sea, is not hostile to a revisal of that scheme of European policy. One is led to believe that this Government would hardly be inclined to take an active part, should the dispute be pushed to the extremity of war. Many changes have taken place in Europe since the treaty was made, and no person of any acuteness has doubted that a great Power like Russia would seize the earliest favorable opportunity to free herself from the fetters, with which, at a moment of weakness, she could not help being bound. It is difficult for us to conceive of a proud and ambitious country, to which a more complete oceanic development is almost a necessity of national growth, submitting to the humiliation and the injustice of having her naval and commercial interests confined within the narrowest limits, in waters which for hundreds of miles wash her own coast. That Turkey is added, in the order of Providence, to the list of worn-out nations, is the general conviction of the world. A people trained in the religion of MOHAMMED, are drawn toward the Asiatic system, and can hardly be inspired with ideas of Western life. England and France, as guardians or school-masters, have done very little for the improvement of those populations. Whether Russia or Austria, with absolute control, would be able to do more, we shall only know if the experiment should ever be tried. One thing is tolerably clear, that sooner or later Russia must have free access to the Mediterranean, and become a commercial and maritime Power in this sea. The States of Europe must take their chance in the future with the expansion necessary, legitimate, and inevitable of a country which will for a long time be more formidable for its bulk than for the faculty of concentrating its forces. As Russia comes more in contact with the West, the disturbing elements which are agitating and reforming other States, will be introduced into her own bosom, with the hope of equal benefits. At the same time, Russia, like any other great, scattered empire, is exposed to the risk of dismemberment.

THE KING AND ROME.

Coming back to Italian affairs, you must be nearly tired of hearing that the King is going, and is not going to Rome. The last notice was that VICTOR EMMANUEL, "certain sure," was to eat his Christmas dinner and hold his New-Year's reception in the palace of the Quirinal Hill. Today, the semi-official organ tells us that the central authority has sent word to the municipality of Rome that the visit will be made on the 8th day of January, 1871. Months back the Romans prepared the tinsel for the royal show, and it is to be hoped they will not again be disappointed. ANGELICO.

Americans Abroad.

The following is the list of Americans registered at the offices of BOWLES BROTHERS & CO., No. 449 Strand, Charing Cross, London, and at No. 12 Rue de la Paix, Paris. At the London office, for the week ending Dec. 17, 1870:

New-York—A. G. Day, R. W. McMasters, J. W. Goddard and family, Thomas H. Byrnes, George K. Otis, F. W. Lockwood and wife, Eastburn Hastings and family, E. Hepple Hall, W. H. Marston, Wm. R. Garrison, Hon. Geo. M. Curtis, C. W. Elliott, J. Henderson Grant, Charles Lamson, J. A. Lahey, Mr. and Mrs. Edward J. Woolsey, Jr., W. J. Niles, J. B. Baker, J. H. Gardner, Jr., F. Bartlett, W. H. Van Sickler, H. Morford, J. T. Davies, Mrs. C. Murray, Mrs. M. E. Baldwin, Mrs. Emma Geller.

Boston—Dr. George S. Nelson, Charles Hale, E. W. Wheelock, C. Fairchild, H. C. Cook and wife, Mrs. John E. Gowen and family, Miss E. A. Pope, Miss E. F. Pope, Mrs. H. K. Horton, Miss F. G. Horton, Miss Kitty Horton.

San Francisco—C. F. Fargo, W. M. Smith.

Philadelphia—Mrs. E. C. Waters, Mrs. A. M. Hoopes, Miss Annie M. Lockwood, Josie H. Lockwood, J. M. Fisher.

Paris—E. Knott.

New-Jersey—Nicholas Dabb.

Milan—Miss Elena Corani.

Oregon—J. B. Wadsworth.

Nantucket—W. H. Chase.

St. Louis—Geo. P. Whitelaw, C. W. Perry, James Richardson and family, Miss A. B. Clemens.

Cincinnati—Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Hooper, two sons and daughters, Dr. and Mrs. J. T. Webb, W. C. Cochran, and Dr. James D. Webb.

U. S. A.—Gen. F. A. Starring, Wm. P. Draper, Wr. Draper, Mr. and Mrs. Van Bergen.

Chicago—George W. Vail, Potter Palmer and wife, Mrs. B. C. Honoré, Chauncey T. Bowen.

Westport, Conn.—H. R. Treadwell.

Dieppe—J. F. Lacote.

Hartford, Conn.—Capt. B. H. Zerbe.

Oberlin, Ohio—Rev. Dr. James H. Fairchild.

Quincy, Mass.—John D. Wells.

Washington, D. C.—Chas. Cowlam, Chas. A. Page.

Cambridge—R. R. Winans.

Illinois—R. E. Goodell, Miss T. L. Baird.

Baltimore—D. Ridgeley.

Denvers, Col.—J. Evans and family, Miss S. E. Lowell, Miss L. Simpson.

St. Malo—A. Arosa.

Quebec—W. J. McMaguire.

Owing to the complete military investment of Paris, there have been no fresh arrivals at the Paris house of BOWLES BROTHERS & CO. since last week. The names registered there were then as follows:

New-York—Lieut. S. Wilkins Cragg.

Chicago—J. M. Durand, Nathan Sheppard, J. Sheppard Page.

Boston—William B. Bowles and wife, Mr. Field, E. L. Osgood, Mr. Bellamy.

Baltimore—William C. Dreyer.

Paris—L. Chantal.

Rome—Signor Corani.

London—A. H. Johnson.

Zurich—H. Haegni.

Glasgow—C. Casburn.

Dover—H. R. Lecaille.

Hong Kong—H. F. La Luberne.

Portland, Me.—The Misses Greeley.

United States—Charles B. Gunther, E. R. Davison, G. Peet.

The Kuklux in Alabama—Democratic Promises.

The Montgomery (Ala.) *Advertiser*, a Democratic paper and official organ of the State, publishes in its issue of Dec. 25 an article insisting that as the Democratic Party is now in possession of the State Government, it must do its utmost to put down lawlessness in every part of Alabama. The existence of the Kuklux is admitted in the following extract from this article:

"It is, indeed, a reflection on the manhood, good sense and honesty of our conservative people, and it would be even disgraceful in our present Democratic State Administration, after our pledges made before the election, to suffer bands of disguised men to constitute themselves the Judges and jurors over the liberties and lives of our citizens. It is a reproach to our civilization to pretend that the laws, by due process of indictment and trial in the Courts of the State of all criminals and offenders, backed by the Executive and Legislative power of the State, cannot now be properly enforced. Certainly it is a fearful assumption of power when the whole body of society in a county or district undertakes to execute justice outside of the Constitution and the forms of the law, and can only be defended in cases of last resort; but when a comparatively small number of persons undertake to hang and scourge citizens at their will and pleasure, against the protestation and contrary to the interests and wishes of the community in which they move, beyond all doubt or question such acts become utterly indefensible and intolerable to the last degree. Such licentious and tyrannical proceedings will be suppressed by the Governor and Legislature, if it should require the whole power of the State to accomplish it.

A RAILROAD RIOT.

Particulars of the Difficulties on the Northern Pacific—Men Driven off and Lives Threatened—Cars and Other Property Destroyed—A Call Upon the Military.

From the St. Paul (Minn.) Pioneer, Dec. 28.

From Mr. E. P. SMITH, of the firm of SMITH, GOULD & CO., who have a heavy contract on the Northern Pacific Railroad, from ten miles east of the Mississippi to Mud River, we learn the particulars of a very severe riot which has been in progress for about a week past on a portion of their work, a few miles from the town of Brainard.

It appears that SMITH, GOULD & CO. had sublet to several parties a portion of their work. One of the sub-contracts was given to E. GREGG & CO. for three miles, on which these parties had about 120 men employed. Up to the last pay day GREGG & CO. have paid their men promptly. For the last month SMITH, GOULD & CO. paid GREGG & CO. promptly upon their estimates, deducting a certain amount agreed upon for material, tools, provisions, &c., advanced. This amount GREGG & CO. pocketed and then absconded. Owing to the fact that the telegraph was not in working order, they reached this city before anything was known about their proceedings. Arriving here, they drew quite a sum of money lying to their credit in the First National Bank, and then left for the East, since which time they have not been heard from.

When the flight of GREGG & CO. became known among the men a scene of the wildest confusion ensued, followed, in a short time, by an indiscriminate attack upon everything breakable or destructible. Shanties were torn down, cars broken up, supply wagons seized and their contents destroyed, provisions in store broken open, stolen and wasted, and the commissary employed by SMITH, GOULD & CO. driven from the work. Upon these facts coming to the knowledge of the general superintendent for SMITH, GOULD & CO., that gentleman repaired to the scene of the riot and urged the rioters to desist and return to their work, assuring them that they should be paid for all the work done as soon as the facts could be reported to head-quarters. Upon this promise some of the leading spirits made a demand that they should not only be paid for work performed, but also regular wages for the three days which had elapsed while engaged in their riotous proceedings. This the Superintendent refused, and the work of destruction was again renewed, and the life of the Superintendent threatened.

In the meantime, failing in getting a dispatch through to this city, where Mr. SMITH remains in charge of the general office, a messenger was dispatched to inform that gentleman of what was going on. The messenger arrived here on Thursday evening last, and on Friday morning Mr. SMITH started for the ground, reaching the vicinity about noon of Saturday. Then a council was held, and the civil authorities of Crow Wing were called upon to quell the riotous proceedings. This the proper officers, aided by a posse of citizens, attempted to do, but the rioters were found too strong, and more vigorous measures were determined upon. In pursuance of this determination, on Sunday Mr. SMITH started on his return to this city, arriving on Monday evening. Yesterday morning he called on Gov. AUSTIN and informed him of what was going on, whereupon the Governor addressed a note to Gen. HANCOCK's head-quarters, requesting that a detachment of the garrison at Fort Ripley, under command of Col. MASON, be ordered to the scene of the disturbance to bring the rioters to terms. In response to this request the necessary orders were dispatched by telegraph to Col. MASON yesterday afternoon, to take a sufficient military force to make short work of the rioters, and proceed to the ground and restore order.

This morning Mr. SMITH goes up to the scene of the troubles. He takes the funds to pay off the rioters, all of whom he proposes to pay in full, save a few ringleaders. The ringleaders will be arrested, if possible, and taken to St. Cloud, where they will be confined to await the result of legal proceedings. The others will be paid, discharged, and required to leave that portion of the road embraced in the contract of SMITH, GOULD & CO.

The rioters are led on by a few desperate characters. Since the riotous proceedings commenced, the party have been supplied with unlimited quantities of whisky from an establishment near by, and they are now represented as in a most ungovernable state. Many of them are armed with revolvers, and bloodshed is not unlooked for upon the arrival of the troops, though it may be avoided.

At last accounts no lives had been lost, though a reign of terror has prevailed. Mr. SMITH, on his visit Saturday, had a narrow escape, the rioters having planned to get possession of his person, and hold him as a hostage until their full demands had been complied with, but he received warning in time to thwart the scheme.

GREGG & CO., the absconding contractors, had nearly completed their work, and would have been paid on their final estimates next month, on which, it is asserted, they would have cleared a good round sum, and so far as could be ascertained, they had more than enough money on hand to pay their men everything due them and to go on and finish up the job. At present the amount of damage cannot be given, but it will probably reach several thousand dollars of actual loss in the destruction of property, together with a heavy loss in delay of work, a very important item at this season of the year.

The New Paid Fire Department in Philadelphia and the Old Volunteer System.

From the Philadelphia Press, Dec. 30.

The old volunteer Department, now virtually a thing of the past, has cost Philadelphia a much larger sum annually than would appear from the appropriation. The steam-engine companies, some thirty in number, have annually received $2,000 each; the hose companies, numbering nearly sixty, $300; and those employing steam-forcing hose, $400. The salaries of the Chief-Engineer and Assistants and "incidentals," with the largesses to the companies noticed above, have annually exceeded an appropriation of $112,000. Add to this the loss through the reckless use of water, the increased cost of insurance, and the general inefficiency of the Department, and the sum total would reach a million dollars.

The bill, which has now become a law, by the signature of Mayor FOX, establishing a paid system, provides for the employment of steam fire engines, and five hook and ladder companies. Attached to each of the former are one engineer, one fireman, one driver, and eight hosemen; to the latter are one driver, one tillerman, one foreman, and ten members, the total salaries of the organization being as follows:

Chief Engineer	$2,500
Five Assistant Engineers	6,000
Secretary	1,200
Messenger	800
Twenty-two enginemen	22,000
Twenty-two firemen	17,600
Twenty-seven drivers	20,250
Twenty-seven foremen	12,150
Five tillermen	3,750
Two hundred and twenty-six hose and ladder men	81,360
Total	$167,610

Other incidental expenses, such as horses, fodder, rent, repairs, fuel, &c., will probably swell the expense to double the amount, and the ordinance appropriates the sum of $400,000.

The Union Pacific Railroad—Card from Hon. John B. Alley.

The Boston *Traveller* learns that a sufficient amount has been guaranteed to pay the coupons due on the Union Pacific Railroad bonds, and that the same will be paid in gold on Monday. The indebtedness of Messrs. AMES, it says, is a little over six millions, and a careful examination shows that there are over thirteen millions of assets to meet the indebtedness. The *Traveller* also publishes the following card from Hon. JOHN B. ALLEY:

BOSTON, Dec. 31, 1870.

MR. EDITOR: My attention has been called to charges against a director in the Union Pacific Railroad Company, published in the money articles of several of the New-York and Boston papers; and in the paper first publishing the article it is more than intimated that I am the director alluded to. The transactions, if true, may very properly be characterized as infamous; if the charges preferred are directed against me I cannot conceive of a greater number of false statements crowded into so small a space than is contained in that article. I have not sold out my interest either in the stock or bonds of the road, but am now and always have been a large owner of both. I have never written a letter to any human being implying a doubt of the interest being paid, but the reverse. I have never tried to impress any living soul with the conviction that it would not be paid, but exactly the contrary. I have not bought a share of stock for many months and but nine bonds. It is not only true that I have neither bought nor sold a share of stock or any bonds "long or short," in the Union Pacific Road, but I have never in my life bought or sold in that way any stock or bonds of any kind, for I have always set my face against all such kind of speculation and regarded it as the worst species of gambling. If there is any person more than another who has always believed and does now, and always proclaimed that belief at all times and everywhere, that all the securities, both stock and bonds, were worth immensely more than their market value, that person is myself. To every inquiry that has been made of me, I have invariably said that we expected to pay the interest, and most certainly we shall do so. Such are the facts, and so far as I am concerned they are a full contradiction of all the statements made.

JOHN B. ALLEY.

THE CHINA TRADE.

Official Reports from the "Customs Press" at Shanghai—The Trade of 1869 at the Various Treaty Ports in China—Curious Details of Importance to American Traders—Reforms in the Customs Service.

A volume of considerable value has recently been issued from the "Customs Press" at Shanghai, containing the "Reports on Trade" at the treaty ports in China for the year 1869. The curious details furnished in these documents are of a nature to interest not merely the merchant, but every one who cares to gain information respecting a country which is day by day entering into closer connection, commercial and social, with the United States. As few of our readers, except those specially concerned in the China trade, are likely to know much of the highly organized system under which the duties upon native and foreign merchandise are collected in that country, a few remarks in explanation will form a suitable introduction to our notice of the work.

MANNER OF COLLECTING DUTIES IN CHINA.

The "Imperial Maritime Customs" of the Chinese Empire are administered by foreigners, under the control of an "Inspector-General," who, in conjunction with a native bureau, is responsible to the Government for the due collection of the import and export duties, and the safe transmission to head-quarters of the funds so obtained. Each port has its Commissioner, (with, sometimes, a Deputy Commissioner,) "interpreter," and "clerks," varying in number from one to fifteen or more, "tidewaiters," and the usual *personnel* of our own system, together with a more or less numerous staff of "compradores," "shroffs," and other natives, whose possibly venal proclivities are kept in strict check by the foreign element of the Department. The entire "service," thus constituted, consists of between two and three hundred individuals, the foreign section including many Americans, who share with natives of England, France and Germany the highly-paid and responsible offices in the gift of the Inspector. This latter gentleman is of Irish birth, and has proved himself the possessor of rare administrative abilities, though naturally as "well-abused" an official as any one having appointments, aggregating over $200,000 in annual salaries, in his gift is likely to be. The "Commissioners" are required to furnish to the Inspector-General quarterly and annual reports; the former chiefly tabular, and the latter rather resembling essays upon the political, social and commercial prospects of the localities in which they reside, than the dry compilations their title would lead one to infer. These documents frequently evince considerable ability, and are usually published about six or eight months after the expiration of the year to which they refer. The volume of reports for 1869, now before us, well repays perusal.

PROPOSED REFORMS.

Consisting of 200 closely-printed quarto pages, with numerous maps, plans and tables, it reflects considerable credit both upon the authors of the various papers and upon the editor—Mr. T. DICK, Commissioner at Shanghai,—who appends an able series of papers, based upon the information supplied by his brother officials, and entitled *Suggestions for the Revision of the Chinese Customs Tariff and Trade Regulations.* Many of the reforms therein advocated are of a nature to meet with the support of every merchant directly or indirectly interested in the China trade, while others are likely to meet with considerable opposition. In his opening remarks—the "Suggestions," by the way, consist of excerps from official dispatches to his chief—Mr. DICK draws special attention to the want of unanimity upon questions of trade which unfortunately distinguishes the various representatives of civilized Powers at the capital. Did this unanimity exist, says W. DICK, "there is hardly a commercial reform now advocated which could not be obtained in a short time." All familiar with Chinese policy will admit the reliance they place, in resisting fair demands, upon the mutual jealousy or rather want of co-operation, which in appearance more than in reality animates the foreign Ministers at Pekin. Mr. DICK is a strong advocate of the policy of dealing with questions as they arise, in place of shelving them to a more "convenient opportunity." The system, (or no system,) which takes the place of a governing power in China, in fiscal matters, presents peculiar difficulties at all times to would-be reformers, though the evil is in part counterbalanced by the ready growth of "irregular" practices, or the adoption of regulations emanating only from subordinate officials, and hence unrecognized by the supreme authorities. Mr. DICK proposes that a sort of "Board of Appeal," composed of Chinese officials, acting in concert with an official from each of the foreign Legations, be established at Pekin to decide the bearing of the treaties on commercial matters, and, if need be, recommend modifications, having all the force of supplementary rules. The existing necessity of some such arrangement is so obvious that his recommendation will very probably be indorsed by every member of the mercantile community in China. His opinions upon the subject of the tariff are, it may be, less likely to meet with general acceptance, though they commend themselves to those who are able to form an estimate of their value, uninfluenced by interested considerations. Thus, he recommends that Hong Kong, now a free port, should be placed under the same conditions as Shanghai, the British Government being asked to accede to an arrangement whereby the collection of duties on behalf of the Chinese should be carried out by the Customs Department. A proposition of this nature is scarcely one to meet with the approval of British merchants, advantageous as it might be to the Chinese and to foreigners doing business at other duty-imposing ports. Scarcely less opposition is likely to be offered to his proposal of raising the duty on opium to 100 taels (or $133 33⅓) per chest. Of course Mr. DICK writes specially in the interest of his employers, and cannot be blamed for doing his best on their behalf. That he uses the information he has acquired in favor of increasing the duties on certain articles does not lessen the value of his statements. We fear, however, that he will be regarded with no very friendly feeling by those whose pockets would be affected should his suggestions be carried out. One result of the foreign trade tariff, scarce anticipated, we may presume, by its framers, is pointed out by Mr. DICK; in some cases it protects the foreign against the native article. This is the case with the cotton of India, the coal brought from England and other distant countries, the sugar from Manila and the tea produced by Japan. Such discriminations should, he thinks, be done away with. Another matter which acts unfavorably upon the customs revenue is the levying of duties according to difference of quality in the same article. Upon this point there will be less opposition to Mr. DICK's proposal to equalize the tariff than might be supposed, as many merchants complain that it is enforced unfairly—the tea-dust dispute is a celebrated case in point—for their interests.

TRADE OF CANTON.

But we must hasten to the reports themselves, of which we propose to offer a short summary. From Canton, the most southerly of the open ports, Mr. GLOVER, the American Commissioner, furnishes a less hopeful return than would have been the case had not modern rivals robbed this once famous emporium of a large proportion of its mercantile glories. Once the distributing port of foreign trade for the Empire, it has been superseded by Hong Kong in its own vicinity, and Hankin on the Yanktze River, in Central China. The tonnage of sailing vessels entered during 1869 exceeded those of the previous year by 6,800 tons, though the number of vessels was only increased by one. The imports show a decrease in value of $1,500,000, while exports show a corresponding increase, the total duties collected slightly exceeding those of 1868. Altogether there is little to justify the belief so strongly entertained by some of the American houses in China that the old trade of Canton was in process of restoration—a belief evinced by the money wasted in erecting on independent sites business offices and residences, which it was fondly hoped would form a nucleus of the future trade so glowingly pictured.

AT SWATON AND FOOCHOU.

At Swatou, where the foreign trade is mainly in American hands, a heavy decrease in imports is observable, though the coast trade has improved. In 1867, the total trade amounted to $16,895,630, while in 1869 it was only $11,989,872. The exports, especially, show a marked falling off. At Foochou the prospect is more encouraging, and as this port is one of the greatest tea and silk marts of the coast, this is satisfactory. The total trade has declined from a value of $31,368,722 in 1867, to $26,783,469 in 1869, but imports show an increase. Gray shirtings, T-cloths and camlets appear to figure most largely in the import list. The customs revenue for the year was $2,533,743, being less than that for 1868, but slightly exceeding that for 1867. The Commisioner, Baron DE MERITENS, therefore feels sanguine about the future of the port. The Baron (whose report, by the way, is furnished in French,) draws attention to the satisfactory prospects of the American market in teas. The exportation to the United States was, during 1869: Oolong, 4,994,588 pounds, and Congou, 2,763,088 pounds, against 5,914,060 and 1,604,503 pounds, respectively, in 1868, leaving only an increase of nearly 240,060 pounds for the former year, in those varieties. But the totals of all grades are 9,671,773 pounds for 1869, against 6,158,480 in 1868. An increase of three and a half millions of pounds is sufficient to justify the Baron's congratulations. In the summary of occurrences he alludes to the Arsenal at Eoochou, which, under the direction of Mons. GIQUEL, had, he states, "launched a transport and a gun-boat during the year, and announce a second gun-boat for May of 1870." In claiming sympathy for his intelligent countrymen, Baron DE MERITENS remarks that "the defiant and suspicious attitude of the Chinese authorities had seriously interfered with the progress of the Arsenal upon its first establishment, and in restraining the power of the direction has up to this time deprived it of its best means of action." The course of events since the Baron's report was penned will probably lead residents to congratulate themselves that the Chinese have thus "cut their own throats" for aggressive purposes.

AT NINGPO.

From Ningpo a most encouraging return is presented, every article of import and export showing an increase. Owing to the goodness of the rice harvest, less grain-bearing tonnage was needed to import grain, and a falling off in ship entries is therefore perceptible, though the decrease of dues is only $1,571 upon the amount for the previous year. The provincial authorities have of late adopted a more liberal tariff on native-owned goods conveyed inland, and this accounts for a less satisfactory statement of transit dues than heretofore. Taken altogether, the commercial prospects of this port are remarkably good. We regret that space does not permit us to refer at greater length to the Commissioner's report, which, apart from its commercial information, evinces great scholarship and research.

TAMSIN—COAL AND CAMPHOR TRADE.

Very interesting information is to be found in the report from Tamsin, in the Island of Formosa, where an American gentleman of considerable ability holds the post of Commissioner. As all persons interested in the China trade are aware, the coal mines of this island furnish an abundant supply of that useful mineral, which, if properly worked, is pronounced by experts to be but little inferior to that of Japan and Australia. Nearly twice the quantity exported in the previous year was shipped in 1869, and the only limit to a yet more extended trade would appear to be the want of facilities for production. Labor is cheap and abundant. The mines are in the immediate proximity of water communication, and nothing is wanting but foreign machinery and enterprise to develop what is probably one of the richest coal-beds in the world. During the year under review, 25,392 tons were exported—a prodigious amount when it is recollected that every basketful is transported by hand from the pit to the surface, and that the unscientific mode of mining in vogue renders it impossible to dig more than one man's load at a time. The duty on coal is most burdensome, amounting to two-fifths of the whole sum collected on exports. Another article of export for which Formosa is famous is camphor, the trade in which has been completely revolutionized by the break-up of the official monopoly in the early part of last year. The export has nearly trebled, while the price has gone down from $16 per picul of 133⅓ pounds to $7 80. The duty imposed some ten years since now represents about one-tenth of the value under the anti-monopoly system, and will doubtless be readjusted if proper representations are made to the native authorities at Pekin. Mr. TAINTOR'S description of the collection and manufacture of the Formosa camphor is extremely interesting. In addition to the coal and camphor trade, Formosa might conduct a brisk business in sulphur did not the fatuous blindness of the Manchoo Government prevent the employment of foreign machinery and superintendence at the sulphur pits, for which certain portions of the island are celebrated. Whenever the necessary permission is accorded, a considerable fortune lies open to enterprising men. Sugar, too, is another article in which a considerable export trade is done, 31,000 tons having, according to the information furnished to a London (England) paper, been exported during the present year alone.

THE YANGTYE RIVERINE PORTS.

The Shanghai returns are not to hand in this volume, the essay by the editor, before referred to, taking its place. It is almost a pity that the completeness of the work should be marred by this defect. The Yangtye riverine ports—Hankow, Chinkeang and Kewkeang—are favorably reported on. The fearful flood which caused such loss of life and property during the year under review, and details of which were published in our columns at the time of its occurrence, naturally affected the trade of the first-named port, where the chief damage was inflicted. For more than three months the lower story of nearly every foreign house in the place was flooded, and boats took the place of "brokers' gigs" and other means of horse conveyance. Fortunately the native town is built on higher ground, and the store-houses were beyond the reach of the devastating waters. One hundred and ninety-eight American vessels visited the port during the year, against 151 of all other nationalities—a significant indication of the growth of American trade in Central China, and a useful hint to those inclined to undervalue the interests we have at stake in that quarter of the world. The total imports amounted in value to $23,247,461, and the exports to $23,247,461, of which latter tea and silk formed important items. Chinkeang appears to be recovering from the injuries it sustained during the Taiping rebellion, when it was captured by the followers of the pseudo prophet who attempted the overthrow of the Manchoo dynasty. Although ten years have elapsed since that event, however, it has been the focus of numerous petty rebellions until the last two years, and its progress has been accordingly slow. Of late, however, the neighborhood has been "pacified"—that is, the local rebels have been driven away to more congenial scenes, or bribed to refrain from warlike demonstrations, and the demand for all sorts of imports has been enormous. The exports have diminished, silk piece goods more especially showing an "unaccountable" falling off. But as its export trade was never of great importance, this does not argue so badly for the prospects of the port as would otherwise be the case. The total imports for the year were valued at $7,527,445, and the exports at $531,835. The third of the riverine ports, Kewkeang, was so unfavorably looked upon for some time that the foreign Ministers seriously proposed, in 1868, to withdraw the Consular representatives, the trade involved being supposed to scarcely equal the salaries paid to the officials employed there. Much, however, to the surprise of even the mercantile community, the Customs returns for that year showed a wonderful increase of trade, and it was accordingly decided to maintain the existing establishments. In 1869 the value of goods imported and exported fell over $2,060,000 below that of 1868, but even then the figures exhibit a favorable comparison with those of 1867. They are, imports $4,500,018, and exports $9,352,694. The falling off, however, is easily accounted for, the inundation of the surrounding country having for a time almost extinguished the trade in black teas, vast quantities of which had in previous years changed hands at this port. A most successful line of steamers, owned by American houses, forms the chief means of communication between the riverine ports and Shanghai. They call at Kewkeang four times a week. The large earnings of this line, and the amount of merchandise transported to and from the last-named port, are the best proofs that can be adduced of the mistaken nature of the views held by those who pronounce Kewkeang "moribund."

THE NATIVE WAR TAX.

A word must be added upon the very clever and exhaustive paper by the Commissioner, Mr. DREW, upon the *Likin* (native war tax) taxing system in the Kiangsi province. This tax is at certain ports the bugbear of foreign merchants, and all efforts to get it practically removed have been fruitless. The Government promises to abate it time and time again, but must leave the provincial authorities to carry out the promise. The latter say they can do nothing, because the Pekin authorities don't furnish instructions, and so the ball is kept up, while, owing to this imposition on the native, the foreign merchant pays an outrageous tax, which his treaty shows to be illegal. An investigation of the *Likin* question would afford some useful hints to those who maintain that the Chinese are honestly disposed to keep their agreements.

CHEFOO.

Chefoo, the next port in geographical order, is reported on briefly and unfavorably, and the Commissioner attributes this want of prosperity in no slight degree to the restrictions placed on credit by the native merchants, who, in order to prevent the influx of impure silver which was habitually remitted to them by Southern constituents, established a "Kung ku," or organization for testing all silver sent to the port and then affixing its stamp to such as was considered to be of the required purity. The country dealers, however, refused to recognize this self-constituted association, while the resident merchants as persistently refused to accept any silver not thus "shroffed." Both sides being obstinate, a temporary suspension of dealings in piece goods and opium was the result. The imports for 1869 amounted to a round million less than in 1868, though the shipping list shows an increase of fifty vessels, the totals being, 136 American, 162 North German and 228 British. The revenue marks a very trifling excess over that of the preceding year, but the general outturn is disappointing to those who were sanguine of the development of a largely increased trade. Chefoo is, as many readers may be aware, the port of Tungchow, where the recent difficulties with American missionaries occurred, resulting in their withdrawing from the neighborhood.

TIEN-TSIN.

The trade of Tien-tsin, which possesses exceptional interest as being the port of Pekin, from which it is distant some eighty miles, and the depot to which all the grain and other tribute destined for the capital is, in the first instance, conveyed, is spoken of in very favorable terms. The total value of imports rose to $24,468,000, though opium (philanthropists will say "happily") shows a decrease, the difference being made up by an increased demand for cottons, metals, &c. Since the rebellion in this country the import of cotton T-cloths has steadily improved, that for 1869 doubling that for 1868. The exports are comparatively trifling, totaling up to but little over $1,000,000. One noticeable fact is that British tonnage has lost ground to the extent of 6,000 tons, being supplanted chiefly by vessels under the North German flag. American tonnage makes but a small show here, though there is an ample field for vessels drawing not over eleven or twelve feet of water. Should the Chinese Government permit the development by foreigners of the vast coal-fields of the province, the trade in that article will become (as in Formosa) a source of immense wealth, and a consequent increase in the business of this port.

NEWCHWANG.

The last and most northerly of the China ports is Newchwang or Ninchwang, usually designated the seaport of Manchwira. "Out of the world," as residents consider it—for it is frozen up during four months of the year,—no less than 359 vessels, of which 29 were steamers, arrived at the anchorage during the year. The export trade is chiefly in beans, pulse, and oil-cake; the foreign imports being cottons, opium, woolens and metals. Coal-mines exist in the neighborhood, and Mr. Commissioner LUZON furnishes an interesting note on the article and the mode of working it. No trade of any importance is however carried on, though the coal obtained is favorably reported on for steaming purposes. American interests are but faintly represented here, and the whole foreign community numbers only from twenty to thirty persons. The value of imports and exports for 1869 shows a decrease upon that of the preceding year.

The reports thus briefly summarized throw much light upon that rather comprehensive subject the "China trade." Hong Kong, as a British colony and free port, is, of course, unrepresented in the volume before us. But even with this drawback, and the absence of the Shanghai report, much useful information can be gleaned from its pages regarding what we send to and take from the myriads who own allegiance to the mysterious "Brother of the Sun."

A LETTER FROM SPOTTED TAIL.

A Call for a Missionary—What He Desires to be Furnished to His Tribe—"Whisky is Death."

From the Philadelphia Bulletin, Dec. 31.

The following letter from SPOTTED TAIL to Mr. WILLIAM WELSH will show the desires of the Indians in his tribe. SPOTTED TAIL has, for some time past, been the fast friend of the whites. Every Indian on the Plains could be won over—not to civilization, perhaps, but could be made the friend rather than the enemy of Government—if the agents and traders did not almost invariably fail to keep their promises. Many outrages have made the Indian suspicious and savage; it is but human nature to act in kind:

WHETSTONE, D. T., Nov. 15, 1870.

To Mr. William Welsh:

MY FRIEND—I wish you to send us a missionary, as I find out it will be for the good of my people, and my white relations here recommended it. We wish only to winter here on the White River. We wish to remove as early in the Spring as possible to our farming reservation on the White River, near the mouth of the White Earth. We wish our white relations and our half-breeds to accompany us. It is a country abounding in timber, and the soil is good. We wish our goods and rations sent to Fort Laramie, and then would like you to pay our half-breeds and white relations what you think reasonable for freighting for us. In this way we will earn money and learn to work, and can keep bad white men off our reserve. We wish our own people to do all the labor on our reserve, except such as they do not yet know how to perform. I wish you would continue inviting each year four head men from our tribe, and also from that of RED CLOUD, to visit Washington. We think the President is right in thinking this a good way to benefit and teach the Indians and make them peaceable and good friends of the whites. When we are on the White River we wish you would let our people, or part of them, go on a buffalo hunt to the Republican River.

I have three villages—one of Ogalalla, say 200 lodges, BLACK BEAR is their chief; the Brule Wanagi, (ghost,) 150 lodges, RED LEAF is their chief; the Upper Brule, 225 lodges, SPOTTED TAIL is their chief. We wish to have some of our own people to instruct each band, and also an interpreter for each. We would like to have our friend RAYMOND for farmer and our friend BISSINETT for interpreter. We would like to have some guns and ammunition, as it would aid us in getting skins for our moccasins and also for our lodges. We live in a country abounding in elk and deer. We wish to have free trade among ourselves, and to have no outsiders allowed to trade among our people. Claims have accumulated against us between the years 1840 and 1857. We do not wish them paid out of our moneys. We would like large garrisons of soldiers kept at Laramie, and also on the Missouri River, to keep off bad whites and whisky from our reserve. To us whisky is death.

Your friend, LINTE-GLESK,
(Translated, SPOTTED TAIL,)
Per BISSINETT.

The Kuklux in Kentucky—Nineteen Murders in Four Counties Within Six Months.

From the Louisville Commercial, Dec. 28.

A few days ago Dr. EZ. JOHNSON, of Salyersville, Magoffin county, arrived in this city, and made statement of an outrage that had been perpetrated upon him at his residence on the night of the 15th inst. His history of the case, well authenticated, is embraced in the following: Dr. JOHNSON has lived in the neighborhood of Magoffin and adjoining counties all his life. He was a Union man during the war, but owing to ill health, a non-combatant. He is a physician, and ordained minister of the Methodist Church. On the 10th of December, at the request of many people, he made a speech, in which he warned the citizens of the evils that would befall them, if the lawless conduct of some of the members of the community was not restrained. His speech was looked upon as conciliatory and wise, and well-spoken of by the best citizens.

On the Thursday night following ten men, some of them disguised, came to his house at midnight, took him out of his bed and some distance from his house, and gave him orders to leave the county on pain of being whipped. The Doctor begged to be spared this outrage, preferring to leave his home than suffering it. They left him, but returned, conscious in their united brutal superiority, and, while he was firmly held, four ruffians whipped him with rods until the blood trickled down his back. Their dastardly work done, they magnanimously gave him him twenty days to settle up his business and leave the county, on condition that he told no one of the treatment he had received, or the party who had ill-treated him.

Dr. JOHNSON returned to his family, his whole nature roused into indignation and a natural thirst for the punishment of the cowardly, infamous kuklux. On the Saturday following he publicly announced his intention to have the villains punished. He recognized in the party that whipped him RUFUS SALYERS, Sheriff of Magoffin; D. R. ALTHASER, Coroner of Magoffin; A. B SALYERS and CHAS. CALLETT, all responsible men. He told the people that he would lay his grievances before the Government's officers, and that he would return home with the blue coats of the army, or with brown coats from a friendly section. That night the thieves stole his horse, and saddle-bags with their valuable contents. But it did not deter him from making his intentions good. He armed himself, and on Sunday started for Louisville, where he laid his case and the condition of affairs on the Big Sandy before the United States Marshal.

We believe that Gen. MURRAY has appointed Dr. JOHNSON special Bailiff to accompany Deputy Marshal HARRINGTON to Magoffin, and arrest the lawless hounds who trample law and order under their feet, and bring them to this city.

In the Counties of Magoffin, Perry, Breathitt and Wolff, in the past six months, nineteen men have been murdered, most of them white men, and no one punished or held to trial for the crimes. Any attempt to expose the state of affairs is denounced as Radical falsehood, incendiarism, and like kindred charming titles. The State is being ruined by the lack of administration of the law, and there is no power save the Government that can protect its citizens within the Commonwealth.

ILLINOIS.

Unusually Cold Weather—Political Movements—The Year's Business in the Chicago Post-Office—More Railroads Projected—Real Estate Matters—The Lake Marine—Miscellaneous.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, Dec. 27, 1870.

Our "cold snap" has given away a little, and the thermometer was down again today in the region of the zeroes. The past week, however, has been one of the coldest known here for years, and still the reports from the interior towns show that it has been several degrees colder elsewhere than here.

POLITICAL MATTERS.

There is nothing new that is important in the political line. The Senatorial question remains *in statu quo*, and will so remain until the Republican caucus is held, probably. There is some prospect that the Cook County delegation will go before the Courts on a constitutional question as to whether we are entitled to fifteen or twenty-two representatives in the lower House. There is a muddle about it in the Constitution, and it is difficult to anticipate how the Supreme Court would decide. Litigation has already arisen in this county in relation to the election of Supervisors—the old Board, or members thereof, contending that the Constitution continues them in office until the Legislature passes a law regulating the choice of their successors. There is an indefiniteness and an apparent contradiction in the constitutional provisions relating to this matter, upon which our best lawyers are not agreed.

CHICAGO POST-OFFICE.

Postmaster EASTMAN has made out a statement of the business of the Chicago office for the past year, of which the following is a condensation:

Sale of postage-stamps	$445,568 78
Sale of stamped envelopes	180,705 19
Total	$626,273 97
Excess over 1869	61,224 93

The free, or franked, matter received at the office would have, if postage had been paid, yielded $82,836 82. In the money-order department the increase of business has been about fifty per cent. over last year. The number of orders issued was 22,028, amounting to $455,270 12. Orders paid, 143,357, amounting to $2,539,330 84. Deposits from other Postmasters on orders sold, $2,500,602, making a total business of $5,495,202 96. Registered letters received for distribution, 143,793; for city delivery, 74,261; for mailing, $15,198. Number of letters mailed to foreign countries, 1,665,640; newspapers, 450,920; letters received from foreign countries, 856,241; newspapers, 425,342; number of letters delivered from Post-office, 1,599,551; letters advertised, 149,769; sent to Dead Letter Office, 99,087; mail letters delivered by carriers, 10,513,702; local letters, 1,341,325; newspapers delivered, 2,241,384; letters collected, 8,872,127; letters deposited in office or collected from street boxes, 25,849,524; received for distribution, 57,510,700; bags of newspapers received at office and distributed, 223,600—equal to 670,500 bushels; number of letters returned to writers, 63,204. There are 160 carriers employed, and but about 800 boxes are used at the office, where formerly there were 1,700.

MORE RAILROADS.

Connecting links of railroad are continually opening in this State. One of the latest is the Indiana, Bloomington and Western, which runs almost in a straight line from Indianapolis to Peoria, a distance of about two hundred miles. With its connections, it is said to be the shortest route from Philadelphia, Baltimore, &c., to the West, and will soon be a continuous line to Omaha. Another from Jacksonville south-west to Waverly has also recently been opened, called the Farmers' Railroad. The Fox River Valley Road is ready for operation, with the exception of a single bridge, from Streaton, in La Salle County, to Aurora, and the work has been making good progress beyond the latter point. This is a coal road, but will do a good general business.

REAL ESTATE.

The real-estate business of this city has been quite large during the past year, notwithstanding the reaction from the two preceding years of excessive speculation. The sales, as reported, amount to nearly $38,100,000. There have been more heavy transactions than in previous years—more purchases of "inside" valuable property for improvement, while "outside," unproductive property, held on speculation, has been hard to get rid of. The suburban towns, too, have suffered from the reaction, and have not grown very much during the past year, with two or three exceptions. The largest weekly sales were for the week ending Sept. 28, which amounted to $1,373,339, included in 149 transfers. The lowest was $466,286. The year closes with about an average activity—the sales last week being $706,821.

OUR MARINE.

Chicago possesses quite a respectable merchant marine for an inland town. The number of craft of all kind owned here, is 642, with a tonnage of 93,280. Of this number, however, 224 are canal boats, with a tonnage of 20,565. The number of clearances on the Lake during the past season was 12,433, with a tonnage of 2,983,942, employing 112,445 men. The arrivals were 12,739; tonnage, 3,049,265; crews, 112,647. The coin duties received on imported goods amounted to $567,248. The foreign exports of this port amounted to $4,055,843. Fourteen vessels, with a tonnage of 2,757, belonging to Chicago, were shipwrecked during the past year. Our shipping interests have had a moderately prosperous year, although freights have ruled quite low most of the time.

MISCELLANEOUS.

An artesian well has just been completed in Lincoln Park. The drill had penetrated 1,160 feet, when a splendid stream of water of the best quality poured out. It is capable of being carried to a height of one hundred feet. It discharges about seven hundred thousand gallons daily. This is the sixth well of the kind in the city, all of which have proved successful. Some have been in operation five or six years. Yet, in face of the fact that a seven hundred thousand gallon well can be obtained at almost any point in the city, affording that quantity at a cost of about one dollar per head, our Common Council and Board of Public Works are determined to construct another lake tunnel and water-works, which will make it cost at least fifteen times as much.

The census returns show that there are 1,758 idiots in this State, and 2,287 lunatics; but it is supposed—in fact, it is known—that this estimate is far below the facts.

The valuation of Cook County for State taxation purposes is about $78,000,000, and of the City of Chicago alone for city purposes, $225,000,000. The county pays about one-fifth of the State tax, while the city tax is twice as large as the entire State tax. The whole tax for city purposes, local and general, is about $25 on every $1,000 valuation—which is getting along pretty well toward New-York rates.

NILSSON has achieved a complete success; nothing like it since the days of JENNY LIND. On Thursday evening her countrymen gave her a grand entertainment, which was an ovation of patriotism to genius. She sang at Sycamore, about sixty miles from here, on Saturday evening, for the benefit of a Swedish church.

Pork-packing is being driven briskly since the coming on of the cold snap. About four hundred hogs have been cut, and the season is not half over. The low price, however, causes many of the producers to hold back. Those who sold early in the season at eight to ten dollars, "hit it" this time. Hogs are generally heavier and in better condition than they have been for several years past.

I notice by a recent report that the Indiana Northern Penitentiary is self-sustaining, having an excess of receipts over expenditures of $1,829. Our Illinois Penitentiary cost the last year about $250,000 above the receipts. But this arises in part from the fact the number of prisoners is so large—1,341—that they cannot be worked to profit. The Northern Indiana Penitentiary, at Michigan City, has only 326.

I have previously written, I believe, that the sons of Senator DOUGLAS had commenced suits against those who purchased their father's property, in the southern part of the city, from his agent. There is a large interest involved, amounting, it is estimated, to three millions of dollars, as the value of the land has increased about twenty fold since the sales.

IN THE SOUTH.

Christmas Day in Savannah—The Lord of Misrule Supreme—The Cotton Crop—Complaints of Planters—Savannah's Prosperity—Railroad Combinations.

From Our Special Correspondent.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Wednesday, Dec. 28, 1870.

The Lord of Misrule, invigorated by the unprecedented cold weather of the two days preceding Christmas, (the ground freezing two or three inches down,) held high and merry carnival among the Savannese on Monday, the day substituted for Christmas. *Feus de joie* were fired from every kind of fire-arm in the hands of every kind of people. Troops of young men tricked out in masquerading costume of fantastic cut and color paraded the streets, mounted on horseback or in bullock carts, preceded by bands of music and followed by the young of all colors and sexes and conditions. Conspicuous among the fantasticals were two dressed and masked in caricature of President GRANT and Gen. BUTLER, the cigar and the spoon being the insignia severally borne by these exciters of the popular laughter. The sombre live-oaks with which the streets are arched were enlivened by the merry show, and Savannah seemed to have put on her best dress. Holiday it was, indeed! Every one went "Christmassing." Even the telegraph office was closed, and people seemed to wish to shut themselves out from the rest of the world and enjoy their holiday all to themselves. The traditional pigeon-shooting was freely indulged in. People even viewed with interest the Yankee innovation of a base-ball match; and a "tournament" was held, wherein valorous knights in flaming colors were seen, lance in hand, rushing furiously into the fierce affray, and the air resounded with the clamor of the victorious and the clash of wooden swords on other wooden swords.

PROSPERITY OF SAVANNAH.

The City of Savannah wears a very prosperous air, and her warehouses are filled with cotton, while the depots of the railroads look like seas of cotton bales. The streets near the wharves are blocked daily with loaded cotton drays. Business men rejoice in having outstripped New-Orleans in the receipt of cotton by some thousands of bales, and predict a great future for Savannah as the cotton emporium of the United States. Thus far about 380,000 bales have come in, and it is expected that by the end of the season a half million of bales will have been shipped from this port. There are now about seventy thousand bales in the warehouses here, and the railroads bring in between three and four thousand a day. The Central Railroad does the most of this by at least two-thirds excess over the freights of the Gulf Road.

DISCONTENT OF PLANTERS WITH THE PROFIT.

Although everything wears such a prosperous look in the City, yet the planters are lamenting bitterly the lack of profit made on their crops of this year, and deeply regret that they did not raise corn and provender to a greater extent. At the present prices they make nothing at all and still have to buy food for their stock. They affirm that although the negroes work, just as well as ever they did, and with far less care to their employers, yet the actual cost of raising cotton now is fifty per cent. greater than it was before the war, while the price received is not much greater in currency than that paid in gold during the few years preceding our unfortunate conflict. Consequently many planters are going to plant other crops next year, and it is thought that the production of cotton will materially decrease. The cultivation of Sea Island cotton is especially to be abandoned by many growers, as the chances of profit are much slighter, and the cost of raising is much greater than in the case of upland. The merchants affirm that France takes as much raw cotton as she did before NAPOLEON'S unlucky proclamation; but that, of course, the manufactured article is not so largely consumed. Therefore, aside from motives of humanity, they are hoping that the war will soon close. Those who are above the pressing necessity of receiving their money for this year's crop are holding, and affirm that the low prices will have a beneficial effect on the agriculture of the South, making it more varied, and the planters more self-dependent.

SHIPPING—THE MARKETS.

There is a great deal of shipping in the river, and it is much to be regretted that the accommodations are so poor, as half the time the ships lie in the mud, and are barely floated at full tide. The steam-ship *Herman Livingston*, from New-York, stove a hole in her bottom as she was coming up the river Sunday night, but the leak was kept under control, and nothing serious resulted. She is now repairing. The provision market of Savannah is not remarkably fine. Fish abound, and are excellent; but meat and poultry are scarce and not of the best quality. The hotels here, which are very well kept, bring all their beef, mutton and poultry from Northern ports—Baltimore or New-York. Florida beef is sold in the market, is very tough, and the eating thereof affords excellent opportunities for the muscular development of the human jaw.

A SIGNIFICANT DISPLAY.

That the memory of the "Confederacy" is still green in the hearts of the people was indicated by some of the proceedings yesterday, St. John's Day, in a Masonic display and the laying of the corner-stone of a new market-house. Under the stone were placed many things that will interest MACAULAY'S New-Zealander as he gropes through the ruins of Savannah, most conspicuous of which were Confederate bonds and notes, and a precious likeness of JEFFERSON DAVIS, the idol of traitors.

RAILROAD MONOPOLY.

The influence, or at least the shadow of the influence, of the great railway combinations of New-York and other Northern States, is rapidly moving Southward. Already fears are entertained that there will be a great consolidation of railroads here which will have its pocket Legislature and its pocket Judges, and that some astute jurist, though he may not be particularly anxious about his European reputation, will loom up grandly before the youthful Georgian lawyer as the arch guide of some tawny-maned Fisk, who will prowl about, seeking whom he may convert into stockholders, and then devour.

Thus does the Empire State of the South bid fair (in the minds of prophets) to rival the Empire State of the North.

ANSON.

The Burning of Henry Clay's Birth-Place.

From the Richmond Whig, Dec. 31.

We have just received information of the burning of the house where HENRY CLAY was born, April 12, 1777. It was situated on a small tract of ordinary land, near the old Slash Church, in the County of Hanover, about five miles distant from Ashland. A picture of it before us represents it as an old-fashioned, one-story, framed house, with sloping roof. It has a large chimney at either end, which, according to the fashion of the times in which they were built, have material enough in them for three modern chimneys. At one end is a shed-room built over the chimney. This shed had from age settled and separated from the main building, thus leaving a gap into which dry leaves and other combustible matter had from time to time fallen. A spark dropping upon them occasioned the fire which resulted in the destruction of the humble birth-place of the great American commoner. At the time of its destruction it was occupied by Mr. CARDWELL, son-in-law of Mr. HOWARD, Clerk of the City Council.

Production of Wool in California.

From the Sacramento Union, Dec. 21.

The statistics of the wool trade in San Francisco for the year 1870 up to this date show aggregate receipts of nearly 20,000,000 pounds. These receipts do not cover the whole production of the State for the year. The mills at Marysville, Stockton and Merced Falls must have worked up at least 250,000 pounds, and the probability is that the shipments yet to be made and the quantity yet in store, will make 500,000 pounds more. The total receipts will overgo 20,000,000 pounds. The average price has been about twenty cents. That gives us a wool clip for 1870 worth $4,000,000. Experienced and well-informed men in the business are of opinion that the increase of next year will not be less than twenty-five per cent., giving an aggregate of 25,000,000 pounds, worth at present prices $5,000,000, or more than half as much as our surplus wheat crop this year, when prices are a little higher than usual, and the crop nearly an average one.

This is doing very well for a State yet in the infancy of the business. Australia produces 100,000,000 pounds a year, but that country is an old sheep-breeder, and has hardly anything else to do than to look after its "ranges." When our sheep-breeders shall have learnt how to best utilize all the natural means the State affords for the cultivation of sheep, without at all interfering with the strictly arable lands, California and Nevada may easily produce as many pounds of wool per year as Australia now does; and we shall then derive an income of $20,000,000 from our wool clip.

NOTES FROM THE PEOPLE.

Large Harvests Detrimental to Society.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I read in the papers, last Fall, that the crop of apples was never more abundant; so abundant in fact that in many parts of the country farmers would not gather them, but preferred to let them lie where they fell. This, of course, was because in open market or on private sale they could not get a sufficient price to pay them for their labor. I would feel under lasting obligation to any person who would prove to me, in the face of this fact, that the laws of supply and demand regulate the price. There is an unlimited supply, an unlimited demand, but the laws of middle men regulate the price. Apples are not materially cheaper now than at any season of scarcity. What I know about farming is comprised in the fact that come surfeit or famine, plenty or scarcity, prices for food remain at rates out of all proportion to the annual harvests. Some one has absurdly said that he is a benefactor who makes "two blades of grass grow where one grew before." I maintain that he is no such thing. If the benefactor brought his blades of grass to market he would get cheated out of one of them, and the price of the other would be that of both. Benefactor indeed!

EGBERT P. WATSON,
No. 97 Madison-avenue, Elizabeth, N. J.

How Bricks Are Made and Should Be Made.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have understood that some of the bricks in the building of J. P. HALE, that fell in Thirty-fifth-street, had no mortar in them. One cause of this may be that bricks are now molded in sand—formerly in water. Some of the sand adhering to the bricks would prevent mortar sticking, on the same principle that flour prevents dough sticking to the hands of the baker. Bricks should be made with the flat side rough, and freed from all loose sand. Builders should look to this, and thus prevent more serious accidents.

Respectfully, C.

DERBY, Conn., Thursday, Dec. 29, 1870.

The Blame in the Thirty-fifth-Street Disaster.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The verdict of the Coroner's jury in the Thirty-fifth-street disaster case shows that it was incapable of seeing where the blame rested. No law can be framed to meet every style of construction, nor can the Superintendent of Buildings do more than enforce the law. The fault is with neither, but with the owner. What right has a piano-maker to judge of what he knows nothing? An architect is the proper person to decide how a building should be put up. He has studied for years all the principles of construction, and, of course, is the only expert in such matters. Had Mr. HALE employed one he would have been enjoying his property to-day, and the murdered citizens would have been living. A law should be passed to compel parsimonious owners to employ an architect. Suppose a piano-maker turns physician, and the result is death, the law would call it manslaughter. He tries his hand at another profession, and the result is the same. What is the difference? V.

Water Supply.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The remarks which "An Old Subscriber" makes regarding the water supply of Paris and of London, derived from artesian wells, hardly admit of application to the immediate neighborhood of New-York. In the case of the European cities, the geological structure of the surrounding region explains the success of the experiments. After passing through the deep beds of impervious clay and unretentive sands, which immediately underlie these cities, the borings passed into the more deeply-seated chalk, a rock which from its porous and absorbent nature is always filled with moisture. This moisture is derived, in the first place, from the rain-fall upon the distant chalk hills or downs, bordering, what are termed, the London and Paris Tertian basins, and which chalk-hills are a direct and unbroken continuation at the surface of the chalk formation penetrated at so great a depth by the artesian wells. This chalk-rock abounds in subterranean reservoirs and water courses, eaten into it by water and kept filled by the drainage into them of the moisture that is in excess of the absorbent power of the chalk; and in these deep-seated rivers, as in our mains and pipes, the water obeys the laws of hydrostatics, and is always tending while confined to seek the level of its original starting point. Thus this water supply is as surely derived from a distant source as our own Croton, only in the latter the conduits are artificial, while in the former they are natural subterranean aqueducts.

But the contorted and disturbed stratification of the very ancient rocks around New-York, prevents the geologist from inferring that any of the strata underneath us are continuous in an unbroken series with distant high land. On the contrary, the probability is altogether against such a conclusion; nor can we even venture a guess as to the exact characters of the rock at any great depth beneath us. We may rest assured, however, that, whatever its age, it will be of a crystalline, highly metamorphosed, or granitic character, not at all absorbent in its nature, nor likely to contain any large reservoirs of water. The springs and rivers of Long Island are an argument against deep-seated supplies, because they indicate the completeness of its surface drainage, little or no water having the chance to percolate away to form subterranean rivers; their abundance is to be expected on so large an island, on which the annual rain-fall must be double that of the same area around London. If any one doubts the completely superficial character of the well supply in Westchester County, let him note how all the wells have continued nearly or quite dry since the heat of Summer, yet refilling more or less for a time after every rain-storm; and a cursory geological examination will corroborate this conclusion. And this fact raises a serious inquiry. If there is a subject upon which every member of the community should be informed it is regarding the nature and sources of the water he drinks, and such information he might possess had he received when a child due instruction in the simple rudiments of chemistry and geology. A well supply derived from superficial drainage must be liable to be contaminated with impurities from the surface, and in thickly populated districts, cesspools and stables, farm-yards, manure heaps and slaughter-houses, will all contribute to keep the wells of the neighborhood in a poisonous condition. Nor will this be, as the old man said of the whisky, "a slow poison," especially in the case of the young and the delicate. I have already suggested to the chemist of the Sanitary Bureau the desirability of obtaining statistics to show the relation that exists in our suburbs between certain diseases, such as typhoid fever and diphtheria, and the local water supplies.

To show that a mere knowledge of the worth of geology, without any acquaintance with the science itself, may be of great pecuniary value in the matter of a water supply, let me add an account of an interview I once witnessed in London, and which bears very significantly on the suggestions of "An Old Subscriber." Two "practical men," who seemed to think, as many others do, that water may be had anywhere for the boring, consulted a geologist. They had spent several thousand pounds sterling in boring for water in their town, but as yet without success. They wished to know what their prospects were, and how much deeper they would have to penetrate in the very intractable rock that had already cost them so much. "Several thousand feet, and then without coming to water," replied the geologist, who knew the district referred to thoroughly. The inquirers looked blank, but doubted; the geologist was at home, and convincing; until, finally, the former, with very perplexed faces, asked "what they should do?" "Take up your apparatus, and if you want water, try elsewhere." "But we have sunk thousands." "Then go on and sink a few more." "Well, I suppose we had better—" "You had better have come to me in the first place, and I would not only have saved you this foolish outlay and loss of time, but would have told you where you could bore with a certainty of success, and bring the water into your town for less than you have already expended." The place was indicated, and the inquirers were satisfied of the truth of the suggestion, and retired wiser, if not feeling at the moment exactly better men. This advice cost them nothing, and they had shrunk from asking for it in the first place, if not from sheer ignorance, possibly, from a desire to save a paltry fee. Your "practical man" is apt to be economical in the wrong place.

E. C. H. DAY.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE, Monday, Jan. 2.

AN IMPORTANT CASE.

The Suit of the State of Pennsylvania Against the Credit Mobilier of America.

From the Pittsburg Commercial, Dec. 28.

The tax-payers of Pennsylvania have important interests at stake in the case of The Commonwealth *vs.* The Credit Mobilier of America, which was before the Common Pleas Court at Harrisburg during last week, and in which the telegraph has announced that a verdict of $636,868 33 was given in favor of the State. As is well known, a large share—one-sixth or over a million dollars last year—of the State taxes is derived from assessments upon corporations. The joint stock corporations have always fought this tax, but the most earnest, ingenious and important opposition devised is that involved in the case under notice.

The facts appear to be that in 1859 the Legislature incorporated the "Pennsylvania Fiscal Agency," with extraordinary liberal privileges, which were sold to New-England and New-York capitalists, who obtained an act, approved March 26, 1864, changing the name to "The Credit Mobilier of America." At this time one HOXIE had a contract for building the eastern section, 247 miles, of the Union Pacific Railroad. His contract was transferred to the Credit Mobilier, which built the road, and made dividends out of the proceeds, paying the State taxes as the law directs. The contract for the next 667 miles was let to OAKES AMES, of Massachusetts, at about $50,000,000. Mr. AMES assigned this contract, not to the Credit Mobilier directly, but "to seven trustees, who went into a tripartite compact with the corporation and OAKES AMES, in this agreement of transfer, each of the three parties stipulating to do certain things. The trustees were to execute the entire contract and hold the proceeds thereof upon certain trusts, the principal of which were, first, to pay themselves all expenses they might incur and $3,000 per annum as salary; to pay the Credit Mobilier seven per cent. on all moneys they might advance from time to time, and an additional two and a half per cent. for their guarantee for the execution of the contract. The Credit Mobilier were to advance all the moneys necessary for the completion of the road, and they were to guarantee and save harmless OAKES AMES, and also the trustees; and in consideration thereof, as would appear, the trustees were to pay all the net profits of the enterprise to the persons who were stockholders of the corporation."

Under this arrangement about $10,000,000 of profits was paid to the trustees of the Credit Mobilier, which was divided into the pockets of the stockholders of that company. No taxes were paid upon these profits or dividends, notwithstanding the Auditor of the State frequently called for the same; the claim being set up that these dividends to trustees were not corporation dividends, but those of private individuals or a partnership, and therefore not liable to taxation. The State officers maintained that this was but a cloak to cover the actual payment of dividends to the Credit Mobilier stockholders, and that the liability to taxation could not thus be evaded. Finally the matter was taken into the Common Pleas Court of Dauphin County, which gave a verdict, Nov. 25, 1869, of $407,483 39 in favor of the State, the Court refusing to receive parol evidence for the Company, holding that the written agreements were sufficient. On this an appeal was taken to the Supreme Court, which declared for admission of parol evidence in explanation of the written agreements. The second trial in the Common Pleas resulted as stated in the outset, but as about half a million dollars additional depended upon the verdict rendered, over a million dollars will come into the State Treasury, if the State shall be sustained upon the appeals which are likely to be made.

The point upon which the verdict turned is such a one that, if the Company's idea of it should be sustained, it opens a door whereby every corporation in the State will be exempt from taxation for dividends. The Credit Mobilier did not deny that $9,000,000 or $10,000,000 was made, but only denied that this resulted from work carried on in the interest of individuals, (the trustees,) and not of the Company. Upon this point Judge PEARSON made his charge, and upon it the jury decided against them.

PEACHES.

The Season of 1870—Official Report of the Shipments by Railroad.

The Wilmington (Del.) *Commercial* publishes a statement showing the number of baskets and crates of peaches sent to Wilmington, Chester, Baltimore, Philadelphia and Jersey City from the Delaware Railroad line, during the season of 1870, the aggregate of which is given in the following recapitulation:

Delaware Railroad	1,039,034
Kent and Queen Anne's	157,801
Maryland and Delaware	136,672
Junction and Breakwater	6,089
Dorchester and Delaware	39,611
Wicomico and Pocomoke	179
Eastern Shore	30,693
Total	1,410,079

There were sent to the following places:

	Baskets.
Shipped to Wilmington	6,822
Shipped to Chester	15
Shipped to Baltimore	1,595
Shipped to Philadelphia	167,980
Shipped to Jersey City	1,188,810
Shipped per Express	44,857
Total	1,410,079

This is a decrease of $677,961 baskets as compared with last year. The *Commercial* says:

"This decrease, however, very imperfectly indicates the great falling off in the crop, as last year's shipments were made from a much smaller area. The Maryland and Delaware Railroad was not completed, the Kent and Queen Anne's had been pushed out a little way and let languish, and the Dorchester and Delaware was barely begun, while there were no shipments from the Wicomico and Pocomoke. All these roads contributed to swell the aggregate this year, and but for their contributions the shipments would have amounted to but little more than half of those of last year. Nor does even this begin to show the ruinous failure of the crop, for owing to the greater breadth of land planted in peaches, and the immense number of new trees that came in bearing in 1870, the crop should have been twice as large as it was in 1869, and it would have been so with a favorable season."

A Pennsylvania man is under arrest, charged with setting fire to a bed in which his recently married wife was sleeping, with the fell design of consuming her and their boarding-house together.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD LOAN.

The Bonds are secured by a mortgage over 205 miles of completed railway, from Indianapolis, Ind., west to Pekin, Ill., which has a large equipment and is doing a large and rapidly increasing business. The Road connects with most of the leading lines to the Atlantic and Pacific, making a central trunk route from ocean to ocean over sixty miles shorter than any other route.

The Bonds have nearly all been marketed during construction. The few remaining we offer at 92½ and interest, in currency.

TURNER BROTHERS,
Bankers, No. 14 Nassau-st.

☞ VERMILYE & CO., Bankers,
Nos. 16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York,
Offer to investors the following Securities:

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.

SOUTHERN CENTRAL RAILROAD (of New-York) 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.

KALAMAZOO AND WHITE PIGEON RAILROAD 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds, *interest guaranteed by Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad Company.*

☞ BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND MINNESOTA First Mortgage Sinking Fund Convertible Seven per Cent. Gold Bonds—the small remaining balance of the Loan for sale at 90 and accrued interest.

These Bonds return about double the rate of interest which United States Five-twenties pay, while the security is as safe and fully equal to that of any railroad bond issued.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
No. 32 Wall-st.

☞ ELIZABETH AND PADUCAH, KY., FIRST MORTGAGE 8 PER CENT. CONVERTIBLE BONDS.

We offer for sale the bonds of the above road, which is being pushed vigorously to completion, and will connect the important cities of Louisville and Paducah, at 87½ and accrued interest. These bonds can be registered at the option of the holder. We recommend the above as a very safe and desirable investment.

Full particulars upon application to
NORTON, SLAUGHTER & CO.
WILLIAM ALEXANDER SMITH & CO.
HALLGARTEN & CO.

☞ NOTICE.—

The interest due Jan. 1, 1871, on the Bonds of the State of Georgia will be paid on and after that date, upon surrender of the coupons, at the Fourth National Bank, New York.

Bonds of the State of Georgia as they mature, will be paid upon presentation at the Banking-house of HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-street, New-York.

RUFUS B. BULLOCK, Governor.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
STATE OF GEORGIA,
ATLANTA, Nov. 19, 1870.

☞ THE 7-30 BONDS OF THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

These desirable Bonds are for sale by the
SECURITY BANK,
No. 319 Broadway.

State banks, national banks and private bankers and investors are invited to apply to
J. U. ORVIS, President.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JAN. 3, 1871.

Amusements this Evening.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
6th-av., corner 23d-st.
RIP VAN WINKLE. Leading characters by Messrs. Joseph Jefferson, Sheridan, Anderson and Miss Mary Wells.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
23d-st., corner 8th-av.
LES BRIGANDS. Leading characters by Mlle. Aimee, Mlle. Persini and M. Gausins.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, near Houston-st.
WEE WILLIE WINKIE. Characters by Messrs. G. L. Fox, Honeywood, Atkins, Miss Fanny Beane, Miss Rogers, Miss Yeamans, and others.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Prince-st.
THE BLACK CROOK. Leading characters by Messrs. Morton, Rogers, Hamilton, and Miss Pauline Markham.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
WAR. Leading characters by Messrs. John Brougham, Gilbert, George Clarke, Miss Madeline Henriques, Miss Fowler and Miss Tracy.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., near Broadway.
SARATOGA. Leading characters by Messrs. Harkins, Lewis, Davidge, Miss Fanny Davenport and Miss Fanny Morant.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.
Broadway, near Washington-place.
KIND TO A FAUST and ALADDIN. Leading characters by Mr. Leffingwell, Mr. Hall, Miss Edwin, and Miss Howett.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE. Afternoon and evening. Large collection of curiosities on exhibition.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.
GRAND EQUESTRIAN and GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES.
MATINEE at 2½ o'clock.

SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT ARMORY.
Broadway, junction of 6th-av. and 35th-st.
GRAND FAIR OF THE UNION HOME AND SCHOOL, (orphans of soldiers and sailors.)

ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
23d-st., corner 4th-av.
EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS AND STATUARY.

Terms of the New-York Times.

MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The Daily Times, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
The Daily Times, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The Semi-Weekly, per annum	3
Two copies, one year	5
Ten copies, one year	25
An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late Henry J. Raymond.	
The Weekly Times, per annum	2
Five copies, one year	8
Ten copies, one year	15
An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late Henry J. Raymond.	
Twenty copies, one year	25
An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late Henry J. Raymond.	
The European Edition, per annum, postage extra	3

Subscriptions to either of our editions received for a less length of time than one year at the yearly rate.

The Semi-Weekly and Weekly mailed to clergymen at the lowest club rates.

Additions may be made to clubs at club rates.

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post Office Money Orders if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

Address
H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
Times Office, New-York.

Advertising Rates of the New-York Times.

Ordinary classified advertisements, 20 cents per line each insertion.

Business Notices, fifth page, before Marriages and Deaths, 50 cents per line each insertion.

Special Notices, fifth page, after Marriages and Deaths, 30 cents per line each insertion.

Advertisements on eighth page, 30 cents per line each insertion.

City Items with word "advertisement" prefixed 60 cents per line each insertion.

Deaths or Marriage Notices, $1 each insertion.

The above have been the fixed advertising rates of the New-York Times for the past eight years, and will not be changed, although our circulation has largely increased during that time.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the Times will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and at No. 40 East 13th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.; also at No. 6 Astor-place, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ Messrs. Drexel, Harjes & Co., Bankers, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the New-York Times in that city.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

WAR.

Paris is represented to be depressed by the withdrawal of the defenders from Avron. The Mayors held a meeting to censure the Government for inactivity, but it was a failure. The Palace of Malmaison is said to have been fired by shells from Fort Mont Valerien, and totally destroyed. Since the evacuation of Mont Avron, other positions, north and east of Paris, have been abandoned, and the French guns in the fortifications generally are silent. Extremely cold weather continues in France, and terrible suffering in consequence. The French still accuse the invaders of inhuman atrocities. The evacuation of Gray by the Prussians in the East, is confirmed by dispatches from Besançon. It occurred after a conflict in which the invaders lost heavily. Mézières in the North has been occupied by the Germans. Gambetta in the New Year's address, at the Bordeaux Prefecture, said the Government was committed to the defense of the country, but it was mortal; the Republic must not be confounded with the men who had been obliged to assume power; these would resign when the invasion was repelled and submit their action to the country.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

The Spanish Cortes has adopted resolutions of respect for the memory of Gen. Prim, in which he is declared to have deserved well of his country, and his family is, by them, placed under the protection of the country. The body also voted confidence in the Government.... Victor Emmanuel left Rome on the 1st inst., making a donation of 200,000 francs for charitable purposes in the city before his departure. He also requested the municipality to devote to a similar object the sums voted for festivities on the occasion of his visit....Russian troops are concentrating in the South-western part of the Empire. The Sultan and the Khédive are said again to be on unfriendly terms....The Prussian explanation of the sinking of the British colliers in the Seine is that it was caused by firing to bring them to....The bark *Coromandel*, from Philadelphia, for Liverpool, is ashore near Queenstown, and will be a total wreck. The navigation of the Thames is obstructed by ice. The reported English commission to the United States on the fisheries is pronounced untrue from London.... The death of Saverio Mercadante, the eminent composer, is announced from Florence, and that of Field Marshal Moering, of the Austria Army, from Vienna.

GENERAL.

New-Year's Day was observed in this City yesterday with the customary receptions by the ladies, at which the gentlemen very diligently presented themselves, being favored with remarkably fine weather for New-Year's Day. It was not entirely free from the *désagréments* incident to the custom, as our local columns sufficiently attest. New-Year's Day was also observed in other cities with a good deal of unanimity. In Washington the observance was confined to the receptions of private citizens, the official observance being omitted. In Philadelphia there was but a partial suspension of business, but the banks and public offices were closed. The day was very generally observed in Richmond, Va., and the Governor held a reception at the Executive Mansion. The colored societies celebrated the proclamation of emancipation by parades. In Albany, Cincinnati and other cities, the day was generally observed by the suspension of business.

It will be seen by reference to our Washington special that the Georgia election was not as free from intimidation as the presence of United States troops led most persons to believe it was. Sixth and Fourth Ward tactics seem to have been resorted to by the white roughs at the negro polls, while no interruption was offered at the white polls.

The latest advices from South America reported the capture of Montevideo, in Uruguay, by the rebels, by a surprise.

The inauguration of the governments of many of the Massachusetts cities took place yesterday. The address of Mayor Gaston, of Boston, shows that the city debt is $26,629,911, of which $2,721,560 is unfunded. The increase the past year was $2,845,973. The new Mayor earnestly urges economy in all departments.

The President, yesterday, visited the cemetery at Arlington, in company with the Vice-President. In conversation he said that persons professing to be agents of Mrs. Lee had sought interviews with him in relation to her claim to the Arlington property, but he refused to have any conversation with them on the subject.

At the caucus of the Republican members of the Assembly, held last night in Albany, James W. Husted was nominated for Speaker; W. G. Weed, of Albany, for Clerk; Capt. Wm. Atkinson, for Sergeant-at-Arms; Charles H. Smith, of St. Lawrence, and Richard S. Stout, for Door-keepers. The Democratic caucus, held also last night, nominated for Speaker Hon. William Hitchman; Clerk, Cornelius W. Armstrong; Sergeant-at-Arms, John G. Rhoades, of Onondaga; Door-keeper, Andrew S. Scobell, of Schuyler; First Assistant, Jas. Keeman, of Kings; Second Assistant, Allan W. Seaman, of Columbia.

The new City Councils of Philadelphia organized yesterday, but no business of importance was transacted.

Lake Superior is free from ice, and a schooner from Bayfield, Wis., reached Duluth, Minn., Dec. 31.

The Roman Catholics of Richmond, at a meeting held yesterday, denounced the action of the Italian Government in seizing Rome, and resolved to hold a mass-meeting on the subject.

There was no quorum in the Virginia Legislature yesterday.

A regatta took place in the harbor, at Duluth, Minn., on the 31st ult., over a mile and a quarter course, in which nineteen boats and three bark-canoes entered. A thousand spectators were present.

The Indian Council at Ockmulgee, Indian Territory, has adopted the preamble of the Constitution and Bill of Rights submitted by the Commission appointed to draft it, after several days' discussion, by a vote of 52 to 3. The Council then adjourned to meet at Ockmulgee Creek, June, 1871.

Señor Zuloaga, once President of Mexico, and for many years an exile in Havana, returns to Mexico in a few days under the recent amnesty granted by the Mexican Government.

Largess.

The Tweed donation of fifty thousand dollars "for the relief of the poor," is to be followed, we believe, by a donation of untold quantities of coal by Sheriff O'Brien; but the Sheriff is "cuter" or less generous than Tweed, for he is only going to distribute the coal in quantities of one ton, and as people who accept gifts of coal from politicians are not apt to have much cellar room, the probabilities are that Mr. O'Brien's bounty will not be severely taxed. The matter is worth notice, however, as what may be safely called our entrance on a new phase of the rule of the Ring. Some years ago, in Fernando Wood's early days, when the cheating was only in its infancy, a good deal of alarm was excited among decent citizens by a proposal of the Common Council to open public works for the relief of the unemployed—in short, to imitate, on a small scale, Louis Blanc's national workshops. Another scheme produced at the same time, and by the same body, was the purchase and sale at cost by the City of large quantities of flour to the poor. It was felt by everybody that the opening of the City Treasury for any such purposes would have launched us on a sea of corruption of which no man could see the limits; and the promoters of these plans being at that time young, inexperienced, and timid, gave them up after having felt the public pulse.

At that time, however, the thieves were a real democracy, and were represented by the Common Council. If anybody will look into the files of the Times or *Tribune* of the years 1857, '58, '59—the *World* was then in its pious stage, was written for by true believers brought up to the ministry, and had its columns filled with letters from missionaries—he will find that in the articles on the corruptions of the City Government the reproaches are all leveled at the Aldermen and Common Councilmen. It was in these two Chambers that all the jobs originated, and they found their way to public notice through the usual forms of legislation, and were sent up for the Mayor's approval. When the City was swindled, it had the melancholy satisfaction of knowing that it was swindled by a legislative body and under the forms of law. Now, however, the Common Council has passed into total insignificance and obscurity. Nobody hears of it, or talks of it, and no newspaper thinks it worth while to abuse it. Its position, indeed, is strikingly analogous to that occupied by the Roman Senate under Tiberius. It meets and sits, and goes through the forms of legislation, but it originates nothing, and concludes nothing. It merely clothes with certain customary verbiage the decrees of the triumviri, into whose hands the real government of the municipality has passed. Accordingly, when it is thought desirable to distribute a largess among the *plebs*, the Common Council no longer votes money, or employment, or flour; Tweed, or Sweeny or O'Brien draws the amount from his privy purse, and distributes it himself. A Common Councilman who voted money for "the relief of the poor," would have to share the honor and glory of it with several others, and could not, after all, disguise the fact that his charity was to cost him nothing. But when Tweed draws his check for the amount, Tweed gets all the credit and all the gratitude, and it becomes of the last importance to "the poor man," who profits by his bounty, to keep him in office, and to uphold the system, whatever it may be, which makes Tweeds possible.

Now, we have no hesitation in announcing to the public that, with the commencement of the system of distributing largess among the poor out of the private funds of the leading City Thieves, we have entered on a new stage in their rule. It marks more distinctly and openly than anything which has been done yet the concentration of power which has been slowly preparing during the past ten years, and the increased audacity of the leading members of the Ring. There is, of course, no more limit to the sums they may distribute in this way than there is to their capacity and willingness to plunder. There is no reason why they should not eventually, as their stores accumulate, and their machinery grows more perfect in its working, distribute several millions a year among "the poor," taken, no doubt, from the pockets of the tax-payers, but appearing to "the poor" to come solely from the pockets of the chief Thieves. We warn the citizens of New-York, too, that this plan once entered on, the ring-leaders will not be able to abandon it. The time will come when the man who will venture to withhold his customary yearly donation will be ruined, and when rival politicians will openly endeavor to outbid each other in the struggle for popular favor by raising the amount and varying the character of their gifts. One will give money, another will give coal or flour, another will throw the theatres open to all comers, and another will supply free steam-boats, or horse-cars, or cheap meat. There will be no end to the devices for tickling the popular palate, and the popular palate will every year grow more delicate.

From the growth of this system two marked effects will follow. A larger number of persons will give themselves up wholly to the trade of politics. Grog-shop keepers, keeping a large following of roughs and dependents, and ready to act as the almoners of Tweed's bounty, and see that it reaches the right hands, will greatly multiply. The chance even offered by the donations from various politicians will have the usual effect of all such things on the popular imagination, and there will be twenty persons found giving up their lives to the struggle for a prize which only one will be able to get a living out of, and the distaste of the young rascals who furnish recruits to the "Nineteenth Ward gang," and similar organizations, for steady industry, will greatly grow. There will be a greater loathing than ever for the dull life of apprentices and schoolboys. Young men will be less and less able to toil painfully in workshops, when their acquaintances are living joyously on the drippings from Boss Tweed's punch bowls and pastries.

A worse effect than this, however, but quite as certain, will be the increased drift to the City of the lazy, the shiftless and the improvident from other parts of the country. The way in which gratuities or light labor in any particular spot draw this class, even from great distances, would surprise anybody who had not studied their habits. They have surely ruined every city which held out any attraction to them, and here the attractions promise to be numerous and great. The City rulers will naturally welcome them, for they will bring not only mouths but votes to swell the City majorities, and thus give the Ring not only the control of the City, but of the State Government, and enable them to prevent any interference with their operations, even by a change in the Constitution. We ask those who flatter themselves that even if our predictions are true they will take a long while to be fulfilled, to look back fifteen years. Within that period the Ring has grown into power, and the Judiciary has been debauched, and the Thieves will hereafter have to struggle with none of the obstacles which have hitherto beset their path. Their future operations will surpass their past ones in swiftness and efficiency, just as much as the lord of many millions of dollars, and of thousands of votes, surpasses in influence an obscure and insolvent chair-maker.

An International Court of Arbitration.

A good cause is often only injured by sophistical arguments. A change in international law which shall give the world the benefit of a permanent "Court of Arbitration" between nations, is exceedingly desirable. In supporting this reform, however, a speaker in this City recently urged that a similar Court had been established in America between communities which are quite as populous and powerful as many States and Kingdoms in Europe—referring to the formation of the United States Supreme Court—to adjudicate differences and disputes between the States of this Union. He compared the territory of Texas with that of France, the population of New-York with that of Sweden, and the wealth of our separate States with the resources of individual Kingdoms or States in Europe; and he argued that if States so powerful as ours, with different occupations, and often different races of men, are willing to submit all their differences and quarrels to a Court of Arbitration, and implicitly abide by its decisions, then surely the second-rate Powers of Europe might be expected to abide by the decisions of a Court they should themselves form. And if they were willing to construct a Court of Arbitration and submit to its sentence or adjudication, then certainly other and greater Powers might do the same.

This argument, presented with much gravity, and with an imposing array of comparison in figures of population and wealth, seems to us very like special pleading. Our States are not sovereign, like the European; they have not a past history, each of hostility to others, and of independent existence. There is no difference of creed between them, or jealousy from old struggles, or radical diversity of interests. Above all, they have come from one homogeneous people—one in language, history and character. The Government itself sprang from the people, not the States. And our Court of Arbitration was but a part of our Government, formed by the people to adjudicate on a more important class of cases,—not an arrangement between sovereign States, whereby they sacrificed their independence for the sake of a reasonable arbitration in their disputes. Any other theory of the Supreme Court or the Federal Government would justify secession.

A nearer analogy to our Court would be the formation of a Supreme German Court in the new Empire or Confederacy of Germany. The very obstacle in Europe to such a Court is precisely what we escape here. Our people are one, and we have uniform laws and the same government. No jealousy now prevents a perfect submission to the decisions of our Court. But to suppose that Sweden and Switzerland and Denmark can come together and agree to a binding code of laws, as easily as New-York, Pennsylvania, and Illinois, is to ignore the real difficulties in the way of a most necessary reform.

The obstacle which first strikes the mind against the formation of an International Court in Europe is the difficulty of securing obedience to its decisions when formed. It is said: "We had an International Court in regard to Luxembourg; in regard to the neutralization of the Black Sea and the integrity of the Danish Duchies: and of what use were its agreements? Each member of the High Court does now as it likes." We admit the weight of the objection. But all progress in the relation of nations is a result not so much of force as of public opinion. There is nothing to prevent the Germans treating their French prisoners any differently from the way in which the Romans used to treat the Carthagenian prisoners—murdering or making them slaves—except the general opinion of Europe. There is probably nothing now to prevent Germany swallowing up Denmark or Belgium, but the silent decisions of that High Court which even Bismarck dreads—the general opinion of the civilized world. This opinion—the voice of common sense and universal justice—has become partly embodied now in laws which have no Sheriffs to execute, and no universal Judges to proclaim. International law has no force behind it except the opinion of mankind. It commands no *posse*, controls no constable, calls upon no soldiery. It sits silent among nations, dispensing its verdicts of justice and reason, restraining revenge and passion, softening the horrors of war, controlling popular passion, guarding the prisoner and captive, protecting the weak, shielding the wounded, and defending the rights of the peaceful and the neutral—and for all this, it has no power except the sentiment of the civilized world. If its verdicts or decisions are despised or disobeyed, the only redress is, that the complainant or the injured should take the law in their own hands, and inflict their own punishment.

Now it is conceivable that a solemn Congress of all European nations, meeting and forming a formal Court of Arbitration, with definite rights and a precise mode of procedure before it, agreeing that no quarrel should come to blows till it had been submitted to this Court and its decision had been rendered; it is conceivable, we say, and not improbable, that such a Court might, even without force, come to have in Europe somewhat the weight which international law has now. It would embody the opinion of the civilized world. In a doubtful case, an ambitious potentate or an ambitious people might not venture to rush to arms directly against a verdict given by so wise, imposing, and impartial a tribunal. At all events, the waiting for a decision would give time for calm consideration, and for that sober second thought, to which even ambitious rulers are not always indifferent. It is also among the possibilities of the future that the united Powers of Europe might agree, after the terrible fruits of the present wars, to guarantee such a Supreme Court the force necessary to execute its decisions and thus check sudden and unprovoked wars. A reform such as this is, as the abolition of slavery looked fifteen years since, apparently far in the distance. Still an idea founded on justice and humanity needs only time—its ultimate victory is certain.

More Kerosene Murders.

The long Winter evenings increase the demand for light, just as the cold increases the demand for fuel, and with this augmented consumption the sad tidings flow in from all directions of fatal injuries, and loss of sight and disfigurements for life, from accidents with burning-fluid. We have more than once pointed out the peculiar dangers arising from the use of many of the preparations of this nature, and warned the public not only against the careless handling, but the careless buying, of all such death-dealing materials. The caution, however, can hardly be repeated too often, especially at a season when the risk is so greatly aggravated.

People should understand that nearly all the lighter oils procured from crude petroleum are extremely hazardous. These oils, which are sold so cheaply, are the first products of distilling the rock oil, and are called by various names, including gasoline, naphtha, and benzine. They are passed, on distillation, through coils of iron or other metallic pipes, surrounded by cold water, and are very light, and highly inflammable. Now, it is true that if a lighted match be applied to these oils it will often happen that no explosion will follow. Unprincipled dealers avail themselves of this fact to show by experiment to purchasers the innocuous character of their oils. The stuff, nevertheless, may be highly dangerous. For, while in an open, unheated vessel the needed ratio of air to vapor from the oil which is essential to violent combustion will rarely if ever be obtained, with opposite conditions it is always to be apprehended. The truth is, and it should be universally understood, that no trustworthy process has ever yet been discovered for rendering these light oils entirely safe and non-explosive. Fanciful names certainly do not make them so, and whatever they are called they are almost always identical in character, and equally liable to catastrophe.

There are several easy tests by which these mischievous fluids may be detected. One consists in the determination of specific gravity. When under seventy, or, we may say, when its weight, bulk for bulk, is a third or more less than that of water, it may be set down as extra hazardous. Again, if a lighted match be applied a little above the surface of these oils, the vapor from them ignites without artificial heat; while the residuum of such distillation—which is kerosene or coal oil proper—cannot be ignited until it has been heated from one hundred to one hundred and thirty degrees, according to its distillation. No oil, in truth, can be fairly pronounced safe that will ignite at a temperature below one hundred degrees of heat. It is always prudent to use only such lamps as have their reservoirs so constructed as to keep the fluid at a safe distance from the flame. By such a precaution, and the still more important one of testing all such fluid that may be brought into the house, and buying only of dealers whose care and good name are well established, it may be possible entirely to escape the risks of these terrible explosions. To dispense with the dangerous agent altogether in favor of safer, if less convenient, sources of light, is, of course, a plan that involves less anxiety, and affords the surest guarantee of protection.

The Water Supply.

An alarming condition of things in regard to the sources whence this City derives its water, and in regard also to the extensive district which is tributary to them, is established by the facts we print today. There is a vague idea that the prolonged drouth has in some degree affected the lakes and streams which supply the Croton, and correspondents from various parts of Westchester County have reported the inconvenience already experienced there from the same cause. But the difficulty is more serious and more widely diffused than most people have imagined. It extends over Putnam and Westchester Counties, whose residents suffer from a scarcity of water that is without precedent at this season of the year; and it affects unfavorably, even now, both the quantity and quality of the water furnished to our citizens.

Last Summer, our reporters tell us, as the result of special local inquiries, the cluster of lakes in Putnam County, which are held under lease of the Croton Aqueduct Board, were literally drained to the dregs, and the exposed mud and vegetable matter produced much sickness. Today the quantity of water in these lakes is utterly insufficient for the demand, and the attempts of engineers to increase the outflow have operated disastrously upon the quality of the water and the agriculture of the district. All the streams in Westchester, as well as Putnam, are exceedingly low; springs and brooks that were never before known to fail, are now exhausted; and hundreds of wells are entirely dry. More than mere inconvenience is the result. There is in certain neighborhoods actual suffering. The cattle upon the farms are in many places driven miles for water. This, too, at a season when wells and brooks and streams and lakes are usually full. To what straits will the population not be reduced if the remaining weeks of Winter and the Spring fail to furnish an excess of moisture, or if the drouth of last year recur in the coming season!

So far as this City is concerned, it must be remembered that the existing sources of supply are not, under the most favorable circumstances, more than equal to the wants of our present population. With the supply as inadequate as it now is, some portions of the City would be exposed to great peril if fire were to occur. And with the prospect of an approaching general scarcity, the necessity of immediate precautionary measures on the part of the Croton Board is apparent. It may not be easy to enlarge the supply at short notice. But it is possible so to regulate the use of water for other than domestic purposes as to economize most advantageously the quantity now available.

MINOR TOPICS.

Discouragement and latent dissatisfaction in Paris, the loss of an important fortress—Mézières—on the Belgian frontier, and frequent deaths among the troops from cold and exposure,—such are the melancholy items with which the history of the war enters upon the new year. The only gleam of encouragement that appears amid the settled gloom is the partial successes of the Frans-Tieurs in the East. Knowing the conditions under which this latter species of warfare is conducted, its active prosecution must, in any case, greatly add to the horrors of the struggle. The invaded districts still report "continued atrocities" by the Prussians, which, if true, show either that the spirit of resistance is being developed to a greater extent among the people, and calls forth accordingly, the stern Prussian law of reprisal, or that the Germans are getting so heartily sick of the business in hand, that they can no longer restrain their exasperation against the nation that so obstinately disputes their victory.

Instead of the oracular utterances of "the man of destiny" which Europe was accustomed to await with no little anxiety on each succeeding New-Year's Day, France gives to the world at the opening of 1871 the outspoken and reassuring speech of the foremost man of the new Republic. M. Gambetta recalls the vital fact that though men are mortal, the Republic is undying. The present Government must end with the necessities of the national defense, and the voice of France will find free expression in the choice of a new one. "Speech must be free as thought," is a noble declaration on which to build the constitution of a free people. Had the present generation of Frenchmen grown up under such a principle, they would today have come through the ordeal of war better than they have done, if, as is exceedingly improbable, such a war could have happened at all.

One of the first intimations of the new year is a hint of an addition to the manifold complications of the Eastern question, and therefore to possibilities of war. The Sultan's vassal, the Khédive, or Viceroy, of Egypt, appears to have again become insubordinate, and amid the general disturbance in the "sick man's" inheritance, will, probably, have a better chance than before of making his independence still more unquestioned than it is at present. Angry relations at this moment between Turkey and Egypt bode no good for the success of the forthcoming Conference, since they lend some color to the suspicion that Russia is actively fomenting disturbance in the East, so that any permanent settlement of the vexed question of the European position of Turkey may become as difficult as possible.

Utica is at present greatly exercised over a milliner's quarrel, which has found its way into the Courts. Its details are sufficiently curious, and when completed, will form a very striking addition to our *causes célèbres*. In the evidence of one of the policemen examined there are some instructive hints for the creation of a modern *Dogberry*. This worthy officer, being greatly startled while sitting quietly in the Station-house, on a Saturday morning, by the news of a burglary, absolutely started to the scene "on the run," as he phrases it. Being further interrogated, he calmly states that he has made arrests for burglary before, and was not excited by the novelty of the thing. He does confess that the accused was the first lady he ever arrested. After reading his mode of procedure there is some satisfaction in being assured of the fact. It must be noted that the alleged culprit was a person of unquestioned good character, and for all this intelligent officer knew to the contrary, may have been the victim of a conspiracy, as her counsel alleges. When called in to arrest the accused milliner, the representative of the law confesses that he considered "she had not enough clothes on her to hide a key," and yet he entered her room, shut the door by way of precaution, and only went out to allow her to dress, on being specially asked to do so. After waiting three or four minutes his impatience seems to have got the better of him, and he re-entered the room, while as yet the toilet of the object of his solicitude was hardly completed. This vigilant official is evidently confined in too narrow a sphere in Utica.

While prices generally show an unpleasant tendency, in spite of a very low average of premium on gold, to remain at a high figure, we may remark with very doubtful satisfaction, the decline in the prices of counterfeit paper currency. We have previously adverted to the circulars of that interesting class who ingenuously state that they "manufacture what is commonly called 'queer.'" A fresh inspection of one of these precious documents reveals the fact that "upon receipt of $10 by express, prepaid," the remitter may receive such denominations as he may desire, amounting to not over $1,000. Of course, for a box of sawdust even this is too dear, but the reduced figure shows that these gentry are resolved to tempt with their delusive notes a class of society whom their previous rates might have deterred from the speculation. The circular before us wants "to secure the services of a live gentleman to push the business." Are none of our detectives "live" enough to catch these fellows in their own trap, and so prevent the public from being preyed upon by such harpies?

To those who find any consolation in community of misfortune, it may be interesting to know that England has lately been challenging our supremacy in the matter of railroad accidents. A correspondent of a London journal points out that between Nov. 14, and Dec. 16, fourteen accidents, nearly all attended with fatal consequences, occurred on English railroads. Four of those were brought about by the practice of "shunting" freight trains across the main lines when other quick trains were due; others resulted from worn and insufficient couplings, and still more from official neglect. The grossest instance of the latter was, where a "pointsman," rejoicing in the liberal remuneration of something less than five dollars currency per week, brought two trains together when at full speed, with the most disastrous results. This poor man had to work from twelve to fifteen hours a day, and so we should naturally credit the responsibility of such a mistake on his employers.

The columns of the *Indépendance Belge* have lately been crowded with numerously-signed memorials from French officers who are prisoners of war in the German fortresses, repudiating all desire for, or participation in any plot for a Bonapartist restoration. One of these communications refers to the fact that the *Drapeau*, the Imperialist organ, is daily forwarded to them in large quantities by the Prussian authorities, and that a retired French diplomatist has, with the evident permission of the Government, been traveling from fortress to fortress for the purpose of sounding the inmates on the question of a restoration. It is not a little curious to see Prussia rather disposed to undo the work she completed at Sedan, and it would certainly be a mournful commentary upon the entire struggle, were the second half of it to be devoted to neutralizing one of the advantages gained by the first. It is, however, tolerably clear that the true sense of the French officers now in Germany is expressed by the concluding sentence of one of the communications referred to: "We may be divided in our opinions, but, at this moment, we belong in common to the party of the national defense, and when we shall again resume our swords, it will be to secure respect for the decision of the general vote of the people."

AMUSEMENTS.

Theatrical.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

A dashing performance of "The Rivals," last night, brought to an end, for the present, Mr. Wallack's series of old comedies. There is a certain tincture of sadness about the "last time" of anything, even though it be but a comedy, which we may hope to see elsewhere, or on the same boards another season. In the case of a theatre like Wallack's, we associate the characters with the artists who have represented them so well, and, remembering how mutable are human life and actions, we cannot but reflect on the possibility that we may see the players in the same familiar juxtapositions no more. Still, like the "farewell" of poet, "last" is a word "which hath been and must be," and we can accept it as we do the last breath of the dying year, with its hopes, as well as its memories. As a parting comment on the acting of Sheridan's comedy at Wallack's, we are bound to say that we have never seen the impersonation of most of the chief characters excelled. This encomium is fairly deserved by the leading artists in others of the old comedy range, as offered this season; but in none has it been more conspicuously merited than in the performance of "The Rivals."

To-night will be a red-letter occasion at Wallack's. Mr. Robertson's "War" is to be acted for the first time. The unique popularity of the playwright, and the timeliness of his theme, combine to give lively interest to the occasion. But we hear that Mr. Wallack has been doing wonders again in the way of effective and tasteful mounting; and thus expectation will be on tiptoe for the first glimpse of what may prove the great scenic triumph of his season. Of course the usual first night assemblage of fashionable play-goers, the peculiar first night audience only seen at Wallack's, will be in attendance, and, we may safely predict, will come prepared as usual to be charmed with the entertainment and with each other.

An Act of Gratitude.

A Baltimore exchange supplies the following details of an incident already referred to by the telegraph. It says: "On Saturday night—New-Year's Eve—after the performance, the members of the company and the employes of the Holiday-street Theatre, numbering seventy-five persons in all, assembled on the stage to watch the old year out. The time was pleasantly beguiled until 12 o'clock by a capital supper and several old-fashioned dances, in which the merry Thespians tripped through with a will. At the first stroke of 12 all stood in silence, as a glee, composed for the purpose, was sung by the ladies, as arranged for them by Prof. Hartel. After the hearty good wishes from all had passed, and the last Happy New-Year still echoed in the halls of Old Drury, it was discovered that $100 had been subscribed by the company for the purpose of presenting to the Christian pastor of 'the little church around the corner,' in New-York, Rev. Mr. Houghton, a copy of the Bible, illustrated by Doré, in appreciation of his kindly offices at the obsequies of deceased actors, particularly of those of the late venerable George Holland, comedian. This present goes to its destination this week. The theatre where five generations of his family appeared on its stage re-echoes the sentiments of Joseph Jefferson in giving 'All honor to that little church around the corner.'"

THE CROTON WATER.

The Impending Scarcity—Additional Facts—The Serious Possibilities of the Future—Reduced Water Supply in Putnam and Westchester Counties.

The Croton water is shed from a very large area of country, some 300 square miles in extent, in Putnam and Westchester Counties. Undoubtedly there is an immense quantity wasted that might be saved by increased facilities furnished to the Aqueduct authorities. Besides the "Croton Dam," there is now no storage reservoir. At the present moment there is no overflow at that place—a circumstance very ominous and of rare occurrence. In the opinion of residents in the vicinity, who have known the facts from personal observation during many years, as well as from traditionary information, the full capacity of the water supply under the most favorable auspices is not more than sufficient for the present necessities of New-York City. Even if, as the Engineers have proposed, new storage reservoirs should be built, the matter would not be much bettered. The quantity of water necessary for every purpose on this island, within the next five years' probable increase of population, cannot be collected from the only available watershed in Putnam and Westchester Counties. The only possible method would be to take advantage of the periodical freshets, and collect great quantities of water in storage reservoirs. That, however, would not give the clear, fresh, wholesome, running water, such as we now have. It would be dead, still water; nearly stagnant, in fact. At the present time, when the river is almost unprecedentedly low, the depreciation in the quality of the water is evident, as in the time when the Lakes Gleneida, Barrett, China and Kirk were drained to their dregs, and the particles of muck and vegetable matter were carried down the stream in solution, so now, the exhausted springs, brooks and ponds pour into the river a quality of water vastly inferior to that afforded under former and more favorable circumstances. Even Lake Gleneida, one of the most beautiful crystal sheets of water in the country,—a great spring of itself—is not, at its present low mark, (having been drained off some ten feet,) considered very desirable for domestic purposes, although some of the Carmel villagers are obliged to use it. The new Putnam dam, if finished, would aid the supply considerably. But in its present condition it is useless, and cannot well be completed until Summer.

The general belief is that the Croton River is the great central reservoir for the drainage of all the subterranean arterial water system of an immense district of country, including the principal portions of the two before-mentioned counties through which it flows. The fluctuation of the wells along its course seems in active sympathy with its condition. Of course there are some inexplicable exceptions. Commencing in the town of Patterson, seventy miles distant from here, the wells are all very low, and many have been quite useless for some months. Nearly all their currents flow in the direction of the river, and as the water in the latter falls the wells appear to respond. Hillside springs, supposed to be too remote to be affected, act under the same influences. Several of these which have never previously been known to fail, are now scarcely moist on the bottom. At Pawling's Station a similar state of affairs exists. At South East, one of the oldest towns in the county, the drouth is most severe. Wells, springs and brooks are dry. People have great trouble in procuring sufficient good water for the commonest family necessities. Mill-ponds are so greatly reduced that the mills are, for the time, useless. Even cattle seem loth to drink the dregs of these streams and ponds. At Croton Falls, directly at the cascade, just above the junction of the east and west forks of the river, there is no more than enough water to slake the thirst of cattle, and the stream is slowly falling. The wells and springs here are generally low, with a notable exception on the dairy farm of Mr. George Gregory, where they are quite full. At Purdy's, Whitlock's, Bedford, Katonah, Mount Kisco, and other places along the stream, similar facts are stated by the residents.

The peculiar features of the matter in the districts before alluded to, are, that the drouth is greater than beyond the Croton water-shed, and that the rise and fall of the wells and springs seem governed by the state of the river. It seems also, that all the ground is drained, in fact almost parched dry, since the principal lakes have been drawn so low. Between Sing Sing on the Hudson River, and the shore villages on Long Island Sound; and all the intervening area of Westchester County, from thence to the Harlem River, the severity of the drouth is almost unparalleled. At White Plains the splendid living spring-well at the county building has nearly failed, and water supplies for the Court-house and Jail are brought from elsewhere. All over the town cisterns and wells are dry, or nearly so. The editor of the *Eastern State Journal*, one of the old and reliable citizens, states that the ground is more thoroughly dry and exhausted of moisture, and the wells, springs and brooks lower than has ever occurred within his recollection. The Bronx River is exceedingly reduced, and all the wells within the range of its course are correspondingly low. At East Chester, Mount Vernon and New-Rochelle, where excellent springs are very numerous, nearly one-third of them are exhausted, and the remainder greatly reduced—at least one-third of the wells are nearly dry. At Mamaroneck, and Rye, the same condition of affairs exist, and the Mamaroneck River is at a very low ebb. At Yonkers the Nepperhan River is sluggish, and has but a moderate stream of water, and the wells, springs, and cisterns are quite generally exhausted, and in some cases dry.

The only aid that can be counted on is a thaw, or heavy rain. That, however, would not greatly affect the Croton supply, as the lakes cannot retain any quantity in the present unfinished condition of the dams. The injunction is yet in force upon the progress of water improvements at the dam on Lake Gleneida, at Carmel, as previously stated in the Times. Nearly all the rain, thaw, or other water would be lost, and although the reservoirs just now seem to have a fair supply, there is no apparent relief from the impending scarcity in the later Winter, or early Spring months, unless there should be a freshet. Beyond that, the coming Summer may be the season of the most memorable drouth in the annals of our continent. No words are needed to suggest the dreadful suffering such a circumstance would cause. That possibility is dreaded by the oldest residents of the Croton River district, who, of all others, are qualified to judge.

The Fine Arts.

Two fine pictures have recently been finished by Mr. A. D. Shattuck, one representing a view on the Hudson, and the other a "Sunday Morning in New-England." In the first we have a fine stretch of water, with wooded hills on both sides, sloops in motion and at anchor, and figures moving on the beach. The chief charm of this painting is the pure, silvery light which falls on the water, and is carried right up to the foreground. The color is satisfactory, and the perspective good. "Sunday Morning in New-England" is, we believe, the largest canvas Mr. Shattuck has yet attempted. It proves his ability to handle a picture on a grand scale, and be it understood that the painting of small pictures and of large ones is a very different thing, there being but few artists who succeed in doing both satisfactorily. In the "Sunday Morning" we have a stretch of meadow, a brook in which cattle are drinking, a rustic bridge, sheltered by some grand old trees, and, in the middle distance, cool, green woods, white farm-houses and the village church, with mountains in the background. It may be thought from our description, perhaps, that the scenery is somewhat conventional, but it is not so altogether. The foreground is elaborately worked up, perhaps unnecessarily so, for so large a picture, the foliage is well studied, and the water, with the stones at its bottom shining through, happily treated. Portions of the middle distance might, perhaps, have been toned down with advantage, and we think the forms of the cattle might have been improved. They are too bony and scraggy to please our taste. The picture, as a whole, however, is undoubtedly the best Mr. Shattuck has yet painted. Its color, though not rich, is truthful, the perspective good and the general treatment highly satisfactory.

Several of our artists are at work on pictures for the water-color exhibition, which opens at the Academy of Design on the 21st inst. Wm. Hart has two charming landscapes for the exhibition on his easel, and Magrath three. We hear that there will be about 350 paintings in all on view.

THE DAY WE CELEBRATED.

Extent of Yesterday's Festivities Indoors and Out.

General Observance of the Customs of the Season.

New-Year's Calls the Sole Order of the Day.

Somewhat Disorderly Scenes in the Streets---Sights at the City Hall---At the Police Courts---The Day Elsewhere.

For entering with due spirit into the enjoyments of yesterday, the Sabbath Day immediately preceding it was an excellent preparative. Those who made good resolutions, as is usual with many on the first day of the year, had them put to their severest test on the second and are in a position this morning to form a pretty correct judgment regarding their ability to keep them during the remaining 363. Those, on the contrary, who made no resolutions, commenced their continuance in evil doing, so to speak, on the first day, and on the second were, by so much nearer to the point of penitence, sure to be attained if they keep on before the coming of the next anniversary. Those who deem it a duty they owe to society to get drunk at the wake of the old year had their most tempestuous time on Saturday night and Sunday, and were generally too maudlin to be boisterous on Monday; these, it is to be hoped, are in a fair way today to see the error of their ways, and are quite as far advanced toward returning sobriety as they were on Jan. 3, 1870 (of pious memory.) Some there were though of those who are inclined to look upon the wine when it is of any color whatsoever in the cup on New-Year's Day, if they do it on no other day in the year, who this time deferred their revelries till after the Sabbath, and "made a day of it" yesterday. They are the gentlemen to whose noisy iterations that they could not go home till morning "till daylight doth appear," and other tuneful demonstrations equally calculated to set at defiance ordinary ideas of the proprieties of time and place, last night's hideousness is chiefly due. They too have their reward in the headaches, which bind as with a band their burning temples this morning. The "Happy New Year" that we would wish to all who "made beasts of themselves" on the first days of the year will surely be theirs if each will make a man of himself and give up excessive drinking from this time henceforth.

The drunkard has a prominent rôle in the New-Year's Day cast, as things are in these days, and a description of yesterday's festivities without mentioning him would be "Hamlet" with the part of *Hamlet* left out; but there were other actors on the boards yesterday, who acquitted themselves quite as well as the leading star, without attracting so much of the public gaze. The ladies in the rich costumes prescribed for the day's drama dispensed their hospitalities with their wonted grace; and here it may be observed that the quality of genuine New-Year's Day hospitality (like that of mercy) is not strained; it blesseth her that gives and him that does receive when not too urgently offered; but beauty does not appear to best advantage when pressing into reluctant hands the glass with a serpent and an adder at the bottom of it.

Friendly visits were made yesterday, in accordance with the old Knickerbocker custom, quite as generally as in the year before; pleasant greetings were interchanged, old friendships cemented and new ones formed; in some cases fate brought together for the first time, at the festive board, hearts destined to be spitted on the same barb for the remainder of a lifetime. Such things always do happen on New-Year's Day, and undoubtedly occurred yesterday. The gentlemen who make it a point to make as many calls within a given number of hours as any other man, if not more, started out at an early hour, startled each new household which they invaded by popping their heads in at the door, repeating the formula for such cases made and provided in a tone of agitated haste, and immediately disappearing, like harlequin in the pantomime, to spring up immediately in another place and go through the same performance again. Quiet parties moving in a limited circle and not anxious to enlarge it took it more quietly, jogging at leisurely gait from one house to another, making a more prolonged stay at each, and finally spending the evening, perhaps, at the residence of the most valued friend, where other valued friends had arranged for a merry meeting. Thus every one, after his own fashion, observed the day, and it was generally an occasion of rejoicing; but there were some cold attics and dingy cellars where joy seldom enters, where human beings were huddled all day around fagots in which there was no warmth, and finally went to bed cold and hungry, thinking sadly on the morrow that seemed to promise them no succor. These we have always with us, and if they were forgotten yesterday shall they not be remembered today and to-morrow!

The festivities of a public nature yesterday were not numerous. Generally at the institutions better dinners than usual were provided, and the day was characterized by a cessation of toil in those in which toilers are cared for, and of study in those in which children are instructed. Down-town the streets, except those that led to the ferries, were for the most part deserted; the public buildings and private places of business were closed. The entire population, except those whose business it is to drive cars, hacks or newspapers, seemed given over to festivity. In short, it will probably be long remembered among us that (in the bovine phraseology of Hibernia) the New-Year's holiday in the year 1871, in which the first day of the year came on the 2d, was altogether a decided success.

SCENES IN THE STREETS.

Extraforaneous Aspect of the New-Year's Festivities.

Notwithstanding the mild temperature of the day, the weather was positively disagreeable. The air was damp and chilly, the sky murky, and the aspect generally anything but cheerful. Then the streets and crossings were slushy, the sidewalks wet and sloppy, and, in short, things above and below were neither pleasant nor agreeable. Nothing, therefore, but the social associations that cluster around the new year's coming, could render the inaugural event of 1871 in any respect gratifying to pedestrian pleasure-seekers. But those memories of other New-Year's Days, apparently buoyed up the spirits, and there were but few to be met with on the street who did not wear beaming faces that at once set at defiance and put to shame the gloomy weather elements. The intimate relations that the members of the community bear toward each other was well illustrated, for every few steps friend met friend, and exchanged congratulations, and the mutual good wishes called forth by the occasion. The sudden and unexpected thaw put sleighing out of question, and sorely disappointed the anticipations of many fair belles and fast beaux, robbed the streets of musical laughter and jingling melody; but—there is compensation in all things—put money into the purses of the hack-men. Of course every one who had money and made calls, had a carriage, and those carriages cost money, too. From $25 to $35, according to the style of equipage, was the tariff yesterday exacted for about five hours' service. And high as the rate was, there were few idle conveyances to be found. Private carriages innumerable were also to be met with in fashionable thoroughfares, and it was nothing unusual to see half a dozen of the latter standing in front of aristocratic mansions. Four-horse omnibusses were occasionally met with, conveying a club of "callers" on their rounds. The bad condition of the streets had evidently a discouraging effect on organized paraders. There were no target companies to be seen, nor any fantastical processions, save a few bands of urchins, whose ranks were principally made up of sidewalk recruits, picked up en route. The most imposing and numerous gang of this description marched down the Bowery, and bore a banner which informed the public that they were known to themselves as "The Shanagans." About noon a colored company, numbering some fifty, emerged from Thompson-street into Canal, all wearing white hats, and each having pinned on to the lappel of his coat a playing-card, while some added to their adornment a wreath of evergreens around their necks. Marching music was furnished by half a dozen vigorous whistlers, who led the procession. Some soldier organ-grinders put their business sagacity in practice by posting themselves at prominent corners, having on their instruments a gaudily-executed show-card, with the appealing legend, "I wish you a happy New-Year." Judging from observation, the cordial greeting was generally well responded to. In every respect, however, the weather seriously detracted from the out-door pleasures of the day, and the City generally bore anything but a holiday festive appearance.

Festivities Among the Germans.

The circumstance that with the Germans this year there were two days to celebrate the advent of the new year, did not interfere with a general observance of the day yesterday, the second, or legal New-Year's Day. While the observance of New-Year's Eve, or Sylvester Abend, as it is termed in German, was of a more private and family character, yesterday's celebration was fully engaged in with public spirit at numerous parties, balls and soirées, given under the auspices of the numerous German vocal societies, dramatic associations, and various military and civic organizations. At the Turn Hall Theatre the dramatic section of the Turnverein gave a special dramatic performance before a large audience, composed of the friends and families of the Turnverein, when one of CHARLOTTE BIRCH-PFEIFFER's popular comedies was rendered. The Music and Drum Corps of the Fifth Regiment gave a New-Year's ball at the Casino, in Houston-street, which was well patronized by the members of the Fifth Regiment and their families. At the Wallhall, in Orchard-street, a military ball was held, under the auspices of Company B, of the Sixth Regiment, which was an equally creditable affair. Company K, of the Ninety-sixth Regiment, held its seventh annual ball at the Germania Assembly Rooms, which was attended by several prominent militia men, and largely patronized by the friends of the regiment.

AT THE CITY HALL.

At 11 o'clock yesterday, the portals of the Sheriff's office were thrown open, and Mr. BRENNAN and County Clerk LOEW commenced the reception of the numerous friends who poured in to see them. Mr. BRENNAN sat in the inner office and shook hands, in his hearty manner, with all who desired that pleasure. Mr. LOEW flitted about from one room to another, like a butterfly, now taking a glass of champagne with this man, now cracking a joke with another, and anon sitting down to talk politics with some confidential friend. Two tables were spread, one in the room adjoining the Sheriff's private office, and one in the general office. Messrs. LEGGETT & STORMS, old friends of Mr. BRENNAN, were caterers, and supplied turkeys, rounds of beef, sandwiches, cakes, champagne and numerous other good things *ad libitum*. Among the callers we noticed the Controller, several of the Judges, nearly all the members of the Board of Supervisors and the Common Council. Ex-Sheriff O'BRIEN sat near the window of the private office, looking as bright and pleasant as an outgoing official could be expected to do. Sheriff BRENNAN was surprised during the morning by the presentation of a splendid gold official shield set with diamonds, a gift from personal friends. At 1 o'clock the reception was over, the half-dozen policemen who had been detailed to preserve order were dismissed, and the office was closed. All the new appointees were sworn in during the morning.

Mrs. GEORGE ROOME, wife of the Keeper of the City Hall, had an abundant table spread, as usual, and received numerous visitors, including nearly all the City officials. Among the gifts displayed, we noticed a superb set of silver egg-cups presented to Mrs. ROOME by Messrs. CARDOZO, ED. HALL and GOLDSMITH, of the Mayor's Office, and a fine set of ear-rings from His Honor Mayor HALL.

The flags on the City Hall were displayed during the day.

AT THE PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

Although the authorities of this "City of Charities" only include Thanksgiving, Christmas and Fourth of July in their calendar of public observances, they did not allow the "Happy New-Year" inauguration to pass entirely unnoticed. While no great deviation from the ordinary routine of daily events was indulged, there were special privileges granted and pleasures allowed to make the celebrants happy.

AT RANDALL'S ISLAND.

GOV. STEPHENS, as usual, succeeded in making all his children happy, with no great outlay of time or expense. In the Children's Nursery, the Idiots' Home, the Foundling Asylum, the Hospital, &c., the beneficiaries arose with the lark, and were neatly dressed for the day. Breakfast being dispatched with the zest of youthful health, the Superintendent announced the "Happy New-Year" day as a holiday. The little ones were full of glee, and brought out all their toy pleasures with alacrity. The idiots scarcely realized the occasion, but knew it was some kind of jubilee, and greeted each other heartily. Mr. COMAN, Miss DUMPHY, and the others in charge, deserve merit for the admirable arrangements maintained. The boys had a fine time in drill, parade, games and other pleasures. So the day passed. There was no banquet, but an excellent soup dinner was provided.

THE HOUSE OF REFUGE.

The thousand (and over) inmates of the House of Refuge enjoyed the day hugely. A holiday with numerous privileges was granted them. They enjoyed a most exhilarating exercise in all out-door games, and partook of a most excellent dinner. The meal was not a great feast, as some others, but an excellent repast, for which they manifested grateful appreciation.

BLACKWELL'S ISLAND.

The penal institutions on Blackwell's Island were not neglected by the kind "Great Spirit" of the day. The prisoners were made happy by many ameliorating circumstances, whereby the burden of their captivity was lessened, and special indulgences granted. At noon they enjoyed a good vegetable soup dinner, and extra liberties of discipline afterward.

OTHER ISLAND INSTITUTIONS.

The guests at the Inebriate Asylum certainly enjoyed a yard, where the tipplers without enjoyed an ell, of pleasure. The insane, blind and poor were not forgotten, but kindly remembered. A "good square meal," with pleasant converse and advice, is what the young, manly mind needs to build himself up in good bodily health. Considerate keepers and friends contributed to the fund by themselves participating in the pleasures of the day.

THE FIVE POINTS.

"Happy New-Year" at the Five Points was variously celebrated yesterday. Three hundred little ones awoke at dawn, in the "House of Industry," and saluted each other from their little beds, like chirping birds, "Happy New-Year," "Happy New-Year," until the room echoed with their merry voices. All day—after breakfast—was their holiday, and they certainly enjoyed it to their fullest bent. At the "Methodist Episcopal Mission," school had been dismissed, and the house was closed. Along Baxter, Elizabeth and Park streets, numerous groups of wretched figures, wan faces, bloated, degraded features were gathered. Rum was sought and found until intoxication came, with profanity, obscenity and contention. Several fights occurred. Even the dogs seemed infected with the debauchery of their human companions. In the afternoon a wretched, abandoned female, saturated with liquor, ran through the street in a perfectly nude condition, and was spattered with mud by the rabble until arrested and forced away. The Howard Mission, on New-Bowery, was closed.

HOME OF THE FRIENDLESS.

The hundred and more children at the Home of the Friendless, in Thirtieth-street, were as happy as larks. All the day was given them for play, and the treasures of Santa Claus were brought into active use. There could scarcely be a pleasanter sight than this galaxy of happy faces and bright eyes.

THE MAGDALENS.

The most interesting picture of all was that of the Magdalens in their new houses of reform. The House of Mercy in Eighty-sixth-street, the Magdalen Asylum in Eighty-eighth-street, the Home in Harlem, the Midnight Mission in Amity-street, and the Home in Fourth-street, all made their inmates "a happy New-Year Day." Many of these girls have been well reared, some are educated and accomplished, and not a few are beautiful and modest as when they knew not sin. They amused themselves in innocent games, music, vocal and instrumental, and collation of fruits and confectionery. They present a most pleasant spectacle. They are exceedingly ladylike, quiet and happy in manner.

CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY.

The News-boys' Lodging-house at Nos. 49 and 51 Park-place, yesterday was the scene of a tremendous rejoicing. Several liberal and anonymous donations had been made; one of $50, from a wealthy lady, who asked Mr. CHARLES O'CONNOR, the Superintendent, to make the boys suitable gifts. He selected three cases of shoes at the store of MELIUS, TRASK & RIPLEY, No. 33 Park-place, for which they refused money, but made it a gift to the boys. Mr. O'CONNOR then purchased shirts, drawers and socks, which were distributed after the delighted fellows had eaten an excellent meal. Their joy and gratitude was almost unbounded.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL SOCIETY.

The St. Vincent de Paul Society's Lodging-house, in Warren-street, spread a fine New-Year's feast of cakes, tea, fruit, &c., which the nimble fellows voraciously devoured. The recently-appointed Superintendent, Mr. T. S. HAUGHEY, was in charge. About fifty boys were present. The progress and success of this establishment is steady and well deserved.

THE SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

To understand the full scope of the term "jolly," one should witness the festivities of the "men of the sea." They let joy be unconfined, and drove dull care away, yesterday. Along the wharves, on the vessels in the harbor and at the Navy-yard, the good cheer of the day was liberally dispensed and stowed away with the spinning of yarns, singing of songs, and agitating the fantastic toes. At the Sailors' Homes, at No. 190 Cherry-street and No. 338 Pearl-street, Mr. F. ALEXANDER and Capt. CHARLES BLAKE spread as handsome a temperance collation in their private parlors as could be found in the City. It was an elegant repast, splendidly presided over by their excellent wives. All their guests were made welcome, heartily welcome, and happy. The soldiers at Forts Schuyler, Willett's Point, Tompkins, Hamilton, Governor's, Bedloe's and Gibbet Islands were regaled handsomely by an extra mess.

OTHER INSTITUTIONS.

The orphans, the lame, halt and blind, the hospitals, the homes and other retreats, all had some acknowledgment of the occasion. None went without a little extra sunshine to light up their happy new year commencement.

About 500 gentlemen made calls, yesterday, at Ludlow-street, and were hospitably received by Warden TRACY and Deputy Warden GARDEN. The dining-room contained a bountifully supplied table, which was presided over by Mrs. and Miss TRACY.

THE CITY PRISONS.

Although no feast is provided on this day, the dinners in the Tombs and the several City prisons were made a little more attractive than on ordinary occasions, and some other special favors were bestowed upon the deserving ones.

BELLEVUE HOSPITAL.

At Bellevue Hospital yesterday there were anticipations among the patients of a general good time, and indeed it was the intention of Mr. BRENNAN to have given them a soirée dansante in the theatre attached to the building. He was unable to get a band, however, to contribute the musical portion of the affair. The Warden has made up his mind that the terpsichorean recreation shall be had on some night during the coming week.

SCENES AT THE POLICE COURTS

When the Legislature passed the enactment prohibiting the observance of the New-Year's festival on the Sabbath, it was certainly inspired by a religious feeling of respect for that day; but its most earnest promoters anticipated little more than its partial realization. Despite all legislative decrees, the festivities connected with this season are inseparably associated with the 1st of January; and whether the legal holiday is to be observed or not, the majority of our citizens do not let that occasion pass without attempting, at least, to celebrate it after the good old-time fashion. So Sunday was observed, as the records of the Police Courts yesterday morning fully testify. No better idea of the revelry which generally prevailed throughout the City could be obtained than that afforded by the strange admixture of classes drawn together by a similar fatality in the City prisons. The sober citizen, whose general character is marked by Quaker-like severity; the Broadway promenader, disdainful of all plebeian connections; the pot-house politicians in full force; in fact, all classes were here represented; and even many respectable females, forgetful for the time of the obligations due to sex and home relations, found themselves in a condition of glorious intoxication on Sunday night. At Jefferson Market Prison, the Warden, a man of large acquaintance with the hard classes in the City, confessed that during his experience his patience and endurance were never put to a severer test. He described the tumult and uproar as perfectly terrible; all seemed to vie in making the loudest and most extraordinary noise—nothing but discord prevailed, save when prompted to burst forth unanimously in the well-known carouse, "We wont go home till morning," a fact which, indeed, their peculiar position justified them in asserting. Through the whole night the din was continued, and even when arraigned *en masse* before Judge COX, the presence of that distinguished functionary did not inspire them with that intuitive sense of respect and awe which on ordinary occasions it never fails to create. On the contrary, they indulged in very unbecoming levity, which necessitated their committal to prison for a period of ten days.

The total number of cases of drunkenness was forty-five in Jefferson Market, and thirty-seven in Essex Market, but the other charges of assault originated from an indulgence in intoxicating liquors. In the former Court a number of respectable persons, whose indiscretion brought them into the custody of the Police, were released without being subjected to the exposure in a Police Court, but not until the Justice became convinced that their intoxication was more the result of accident, perhaps, than design, and after strictly enjoining on them the punishment which a repetition of the offense would entail on them. When the general dock was discharged, the prisoners left the Court in a body, and were received with laughter and jeers by a large crowd, which had collected outside the Court in anticipation of the event.

About 5 o'clock on Sunday evening HERMAN BUEMGARTNER, while under the influence of drink, entered the lager-beer saloon of ADAM LONG, No. 162 Third-avenue, and demanded to see the proprietor. Mr. LONG immediately came forward to meet him, when BUEMGARTNER said, "I wish you a happy New-Year," at the same time discharging the contents of a revolver at his head. The ball, fortunately, did not take any effect, but the pistol was in such close proximity to the head of the intended victim as to completely singe his hair and skin. The fellow was arrested, and was committed to answer by Judge SCOTT at Essex Police Court, yesterday.

Officer DONAGHUE, of the Twentieth Precinct, arrested MICHAEL SPELLMAN, of No. 336 West Thirty-sixth-street, on Sunday, but when conveying him to the Station, the prisoner drew a knife with which he dealt him a serious wound on the arm. He was held for trial by Judge COX, yesterday, at Jefferson Market Police Court.

Judge COX committed THOMAS O'BRIEN for trial, yesterday, on a charge of robbing MAX OSCYN, of No. 431 Seventh-avenue, of a pocket-book containing $50. FRANK EMERSON was also held to await the result of injuries inflicted on CHARLES KOEHLER, of No. 111 Greene-street, by striking him on the head with an iron bar.

HOLIDAY INTEMPERANCE.

Scenes in the Police Courts—A Strange Gathering of Queer Characters.

The recurrence of the New-Year's festivities usually betrays individuals into undue indulgence, and many of them find themselves in the hands of the Police before they have recovered from the effects of their debauch. The first day of the year happening on the Sabbath, gave those intemperately inclined an additional holiday, and as the Excise law is wretchedly neglected nowadays, the liquor-sellers made no pretense of concealment of their trade at any time, so the cases of intoxication visible on the street were frequent in consequence, though the drunkards were not troublesome.

Alderman COMAN, at the Tombs, found nearly forty persons of both sexes arraigned before him on charges of intoxication, and some very amusing scenes were the result. Blear-eyed hags and comely young women, miserably clad men and fashionable gentlemen, venerable patriarchs with whitened hair and merry-eyed youths taking their first lesson in the downward course of intemperance, were arraigned in all their individual phases of trouble and misery. Those prisoners yet intoxicated were promptly committed, as they were unfit to go home, while those who had recovered from the effects of rum were nearly all successful in obtaining their liberty, the acting Magistrate being in genial mood, anticipating, no doubt, much pleasure for himself during the day. The scenes in the Court were naturally amusing, for the accused were loud in their pleadings for release and promises of good behavior in the future.

Affrays of the Day.

JAMES BRYCE, aged twenty-two years, living at No. 33 Desbrosses-street, was taken to the Greenwich-street Station-house, with a slight stab wound in the shoulder, which he said he had received at the hands of one PETER EAGAN, but against whom he refused to make any complaint or to give information that would lead to his arrest.

CHARLES BARTLETT, of No. 502 East Twelfth-street, appeared at a late hour at the Seventeenth Precinct Station-house with a severe wound in the forehead, which he had received at the hands of some unknown ruffians, who had assaulted him in Fifth-street, near Avenue A. His wound was dressed, and he was taken home.

ANN MILLER, of No. 313 Madison-street, was assaulted by some unknown brute, who escaped. She received a severe cut on the lip, which was attended to at the Seventh Precinct Station-house.

GEORGE DAVIDSON, of Jersey City, when in Greenwich-street, near the Battery, last evening, was assaulted and knocked down by three highwaymen, and robbed of a silver watch. MICHAEL FITZGERALD, of No. 70 Greenwich-street, was arrested as one of those concerned in the outrage, and locked up in the New-street Police Station.

THOMAS MADDEN, of No. 345 East Fifteenth-street, was assaulted during the evening in an oyster saloon at the corner of Fourteenth-street and Third-avenue, by JAMES DICKSON, one of the employes, because he refused to pay for refreshments he had ordered. MADDEN was struck on the head with a glass bottle, receiving two slight scalp wounds. DICKSON was arrested and locked up in the Eighteenth Precinct Station-house.

Officers MILLER and TURNER, of the Twentieth Precinct, undertaking last night to quell a disturbance in Twenty-ninth-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, caused by a number of drunken ruffians, were set upon by the crowd, and Officer HUNTER was severely beaten about the head. All of the assailants escaped.

An affray occurred at a late hour of the evening in the lager-beer saloon No. 79 Thompson-street, during which JAMES LEONARD, of No. 468 West Forty-eight-street, was struck on the head with a tumbler, by some unknown person, and received two severe scalp wounds.

THOMAS KILLEEN, of No. 154 West Eighteenth-street, was stabbed in the breast and slightly wounded when in Spring-street, near Sullivan, and was taken to the Eighth Precinct Station-house. He refused to give the name of his assailant, and as he was intoxicated, he was locked up after his wound had been dressed.

Accidents and Incidents.

DANIEL P. BAILEY, of No. 410 East Seventeenth street, while riding in Houston-street on the top of a stage, was accidentally struck by one of the many random shots flying about the streets, and received a severe wound in the right cheek.

JOSEPH SCHUNDEL, of No. 64 Rivington-street, while shoveling snow from his roof, fell to the ground and was instantly killed. An inquest will be held.

ANNIE MOFFATT, while intoxicated yesterday, took a dose of Paris green at her residence, No. 169 Greene-street, but was relieved of the drug before it had any serious effect.

There were several fires during the day, the most of which resulted in only trifling damage. The three-story building No 1,452 Third-avenue, supposed to have been fired by an incendiary, afforded the most serious casualty, as it was damaged to the amount of $1,200, and the occupants lost $500 on furniture. The dwelling-house No. 26 West Sixteenth-street was damaged $2,000, and the furniture, belonging to Mrs. MARY GAGE, $300. The latter loss was not covered by insurance.

THE DAY IN BROOKLYN.

In Brooklyn, yesterday, the appearance of things generally was quiet in the extreme. Indeed but for the occasional manifestations of mirth made by festive visitors, one could easily have persuaded himself that it was Sunday. There were decidedly fewer drunken men to be seen on the streets than were observed on the same day last year, and that too in face of the fact that there were undoubtedly a larger number of friendly visits made. "Old rounders" declaim, that the effect of the recent temperance agitation was very evident in the supplanting of the wine-cup by the equally inspiring but uninebriating coffee-pot. The young bloods, of course, persisted in tossing off a little of the ardent, but the more staid and sober kept it at arm's length. The principal visiting points were at the Mayor's office and the home of Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, and of these two the latter was the more extensively patronized. From 11 in the morning until 6 in the evening Mr. BEECHER, in company with his wife and several beautiful young ladies, generously welcomed all visitors. On the table was placed a large book, in which all who entered were invited to place their autographs. This has been for many years a feature of Mr. BEECHER's New-Year receptions, and on looking over the pages, crossed as they were with scrawling "crow-feeted" signatures, one could not help feeling that the worthy host had rare curiosity. Mr. BEECHER looked exceedingly well. At the Mayor's office, the feature of greatest interest was the style of the various politicians in drinking rum, brandy, and whisky straight. Indeed, to the common toper, the scene was simply marvelous. At other points matters differed in no particular from what they were last year.

THE DAY ELSEWHERE.

The Day at Newark.

Nearly all the places of business in Newark were kept closed, and the day was entirely given up to enjoyment. The gentlemen spent the entire day and evening in calling, and very few ladies were seen out. All day the principal streets were thronged with splendid turn-outs and well-dressed pedestrians. It was a noticeable fact that there were very few drunken people about, and the practice of offering strong drink to callers was very generally abandoned. In the evening the Opera-house was occupied by a New-York company, and there were several balls and parties in different parts of the city.

HENRY A. DILLON, a news-dealer, and JOHN CROFTON, yesterday got into a fight in Montgomery-street, Jersey City, which ended seriously. Some difficulty had previously existed between the parties, and on meeting yesterday some hard words were given, upon which DILLON drew a one pound weight from his pocket and struck CROFTON a blow in the head, inflicting a dangerous wound. CROFTON then drew a revolver and attempted to shoot DILLON. The weapon, however, missed fire. Both parties were arrested and held to answer.

The timber to be used in the erection of the new depot at Newark, on the Newark and Paterson Railroad, commenced to arrive by rail yesterday. The building, which is to be a substantial and inviting one, will be rapidly pushed forward to completion.

Partial Observance in Philadelphia—Receptions in Richmond—Emancipation Celebration by Colored People—In the North and West.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 2.—There has been only a partial suspension of business here today, though the banks and all the public offices have been closed. The new City Councils organized, but no business of importance was transacted.

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 2.—The day has been pleasant, and the New-Year receptions general, including one at the Governor's mansion. A few colored societies celebrated the Emancipation Proclamation by a procession.

CINCINNATI, O., Jan. 2.—Business almost entirely suspended, and the custom of making New-Year's calls very generally observed.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 2.—There has been pleasant weather here today, and New-Year's Day has been universally observed and enjoyed.

ACCIDENTAL HOMICIDE.

A Young Man Accidentally Shot at a New-Year's Party—Sad Result of Carelessness.

A young man named WILLIAM MALLOWS was accidentally shot dead, yesterday morning, at No. 41 Jay-street, by the careless handling of a loaded rifle, under circumstances that were very sad. The premises where the tragedy occurred are occupied by Mrs. DORA DEEDE as a boarding-house, and among her boarders are three boarders named WILLIAM MALLOWS, HENRY HENDRICKSON and JOHN H. WINGLEY. HENDRICKSON was requested by a friend to take home a repeating rifle on Saturday, to keep for him, and when HENDRICKSON accepted the trus the understood that the weapon was unloaded.

Yesterday forenoon about 10 o'clock the young men in the house asked permission to examine the rifle, and the temporary custodian consented. While they were handling the weapon these young men foolishly aimed it at each other, and snapped the hammer each time in a playful mood. After the gun had been thus snapped four or five times it came into the hands of WINGLEY, who pointed the piece at MALLOWS and pulled the trigger. The next moment the room rang with a deafening report and Mr. MALLOWS fell lifeless to the floor, with a bullet in his brain. The ball, after passing through the head of the deceased, escaped through the window into the street.

Coroner KEENAN was notified, and in less than an hour arrived at the house and held an inquest, the jury rendering a verdict of accidental death. All the inmates of Mrs. DEEDE's house are in great tribulation at this melancholy event, both Messrs. HENDRICKSON and WINGLEY manifesting much sorrow over the event.

Skating at the Jersey City Rink—Contest Among Boys.

Yesterday morning large throngs of juveniles, ladies and gentlemen crowded the ice at Brady's Rink, at Jersey City. In the afternoon an exciting boys' race took place for ten volumes of a juvenile series, parti-colored and elegantly illustrated. The prize was won by Master GEO. MARTIN, beating young PHILLIPS, the winner of the silver cup on Saturday last. The principal attraction in the afternoon, however, was the fancy steel gyrations of Messrs. MOE, GOODRICH and TOTTEN, together with the experts of the Jersey City Skating Club. In the evening the Rink Band was in attendance, and performed some lively airs.

EUROPEAN MAIL NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAM-SHIP CALABRIA.

The steam-ship *Calabria*, which left Liverpool on Dec. 20 and Queenstown on Dec. 21, arrived at Boston yesterday. Her advices are fresher by two days than those at hand, Saturday, by the *Parthia*. They reached this office last night.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Comments of the London Newspaper Press on Gen. Grant's Views.

The London papers of the 20th reprint the full text of President GRANT's message from the New-York journals and comment at length again upon it. The *Times*, in the course of its leader, says:

"The passage which relates to the claims against Great Britain is short enough; but it is significant as well by what it omits as by what it mentions. The claims are described by the President as 'growing out of the course adopted by that (the British) Government during the rebellion.' This expression may comprise all that the most extreme American authorities have asserted as to the liability of England for the alleged effects of the Queen's proclamation recognizing the Confederates as belligerents. It is true that this preposterous claim has been condemned in terms by some of the best lawyers in the United States, and tacitly abandoned by almost every one who has a reputation to lose. But when a question is kept open avowedly for political purposes one can never be sure that the old assumptions will not be revived, if they accord with the expediency of the hour. It is, therefore, not superfluous for us to declare once more that the idea of England being in any way responsible, whether politically or pecuniarily, for the Queen's proclamation or for the attitude or opinions of the British Government or people during the war is utterly inadmissible, and will not be accepted by this country as the basis of any negotiation. President GRANT's language with respect to the future discussion of the subject after the United States' Government has settled the claims of individual citizens is moderate enough, but it omits any reference to the method by which an agreement is to be produced. He says: 'It cannot be necessary to add that whenever Her Majesty's Government shall entertain a desire for a full and friendly adjustment of these claims the United States will enter upon their consideration with an earnest desire for a conclusion consistent with the honor and dignity of both nations.' There is no mention of arbitration nor any indication of a desire to propose to Great Britain the conclusion of another agreement on the principles proposed two years ago by the Washington Government itself and embodied in the Clarendon-Johnson treaty. The plan which now appears to find favor is that the American Government should take everything into its own hands by buying up the claims of individuals, and, having thus constituted itself sole creditor of England, should keep the matter in reserve, to be brought forward according to its own discretion and political necessities. We would merely observe, in reply, that if President GRANT's words indicate an expectation that we shall take the initiative in reopening this matter, he will probably be disappointed. Americans should remember that it was they, and not we, who rejected the last settlement after it had been first framed and then revised at Washington, and though its terms were, in the opinion of every Englishman, and even those who assented to it, unduly favorable to the Americans.

The fishery dispute with the Canadians is one which, in various forms, goes back beyond living memory. There is nothing more prolific of quarrels than a fishery ground, where the natives of the neighboring coast are the gamekeepers, and all other fishermen are poachers. The President speaks with some bitterness of 'the Colonial authority known as the Dominion of Canada,' and says that 'this semi-independent but irresponsible agent has exercised its delegated powers in an unfriendly way.' But we are glad to observe that the unfriendliness seems to be, for the most part, potential rather than active. The statutes of the Dominion of Canada, it is said, assume a broad and untenable jurisdiction over the vessels of the United States, and authorize the condemnation of a vessel under certain conditions, but 'it is not known that any condemnations have been made under this statute. The President proposes to punish the Canadians by measures conceived in the narrowest spirit of retaliation, and likely, as any political economist would inform him, to do quite as much harm to the States as to the Dominion. Such is the prohibition of the transit of goods, wares, and merchandise in bond across the territory of the United States to Canada—a prohibition which would ruin the trade of some of the Northern ports; such is also the suspension of the laws whereby the vessels of the Dominion of Canada are permitted to enter the waters of the United States. We are not disposed to admit either the charge of hostility advanced against the Dominion or that of an abnegation of duty in favor of an irresponsible colony which is implied against the Home Government. On both questions, and particularly that of the navigation of the St. Lawrence, the most liberal views are those which find most favor among the free-trading statesmen and legislators of this country. Who will believe that we who import yearly so many millions' worth of flour from the Western States wish to hamper the trade of the Great Lakes? In the words of President GRANT, we may say, 'to state such a proposition is to refute its justice.' * * * * * The only cloud on this prospect [future prosperity] is the depressed state of the national marine—a phenomenon which is very insufficiently accounted for by the transference of American vessels to foreign flags during the war. That war has been at an end now nearly six years, and there has been no such recovery as might have been expected if the depression had been due to such merely temporary and external causes. The real causes, we believe, lie deeper, and are to be found in the financial system of the States—a system which a large minority, containing some of the ablest men in the Union, are now preparing to attack."

Commenting on those portions of the Message which do not relate to European complications, the *Times* remarks that, on the whole, there seems to be great and growing prosperity in the Union, and one sign of it is the desire for extended territory and for international influence, which, though checked to a certain extent by the traditions of the Union and by the Senate which represents them, is evidently active. The Washington Government is taking more and more the position of the chief and protector of the American Republics, both north and south of the Isthmus. The following paragraph of the Message, the *Times* holds, represents the dominant idea of American foreign policy: "The time is probably not far distant when in the natural course of events the European political connection with this Continent will cease." In accordance with this idea, the President urges his favorite scheme of the annexation of San Domingo, and pleads for the acquisition with a fervor which will probably succeed in the end against those who, with the Senate, hold to the tradition that the United States ought not to possess territory detached from the mainland, or anything which might have to be treated permanently as a dependency. The political course of the United States for a generation to come will probably be decided during the next few years, and everything points to the assertion of a more extensive influence over the countries of the New World.

The *Telegraph* holds that a perusal of the document materially alters the view indicated by the telegraphic outline. In the full text, the points of trouble between the kindred nations do not by any means occupy such a prominent space as the telegram might have led us to suppose. There is nothing to justify the suspicion that political devices lurk under the sentences of the document. The chief anxiety aroused by the President's address in all minds that rightly appreciate the importance of continued friendship between the sections of the great Anglian family springs from the Fishery quarrel; and that untoward complication undoubtedly demands for its settlement, not angry defiance, nor the bluster of ignorant patriotism, but accurate information, cool judgment, and that true courage which is as willing to concede justice as to enforce rights. If the Canadian authorities are right in what they have done and what they threaten to do, we shall sustain them, happen what may. If, on the contrary, the interpretation which our colonists put upon the Treaty of 1818 should prove to be too forced, too unreasonable, too little consistent with the liberty of the sea, and modern ideas of human rights, to be tenable, we shall frankly say so, with as little fear of consequences in the one case as in the other.

THE FENIAN CONVICTS.

Mr. Gladstone's Letter on the Release of the Convicts.

The following letter has been sent by Mr. GLADSTONE to Sir WILLIAM CARROLL, late Lord Mayor of Dublin, whose name was the first of those attached to a numerously signed petition presented to the Prime Minister by Mr. MCCARTHY DOWNING, M. P.:

DOWNING-STREET, Dec. 15, 1870.

GENTLEMEN: I have to inform you that Her Majesty's Government have carefully considered the case of the convicts now undergoing their sentences for treason and treason felony; and that they have recommended to the Crown the exercise toward them of the Royal clemency, so far as it is compatible with the assured maintenance of tranquillity and order in the country. They will, therefore, be discharged upon the condition of not remaining in, nor returning to, the United Kingdom. These prisoners were most justly condemned for participation, either secretly or by open violence, in a conspiracy which, if in any degree successful, would have filled Ireland with misery and bloodshed; and the same principles of justice which dictated their sentences would amply sanction the prolongation of their imprisonment if the public security demanded it.

It is this last question, therefore, which has formed the subject of careful examination by Her Majesty's Government, and they have been able to come to the conclusion that, under the existing circumstances of the country, the release of the prisoners, guarded by the condition which I have stated, will be perfectly compatible with the paramount interests of public safety, and, being so, will tend to strengthen the cause of peace and loyalty in Ireland.

There happily appears to be a concurrence of circumstances favorable to such an exercise of the royal prerogative of mercy.

Ireland is at present remarkably prosperous, and generally free from turbulence or disorder. Its quiet condition shows a most marked improvement upon that which prevailed a year ago. Since that time Parliament has again proved, as it had done in the previous session, its readiness to confront the most difficult questions of Irish legislation, with a view to sincere reforms and effectual remedies, while it has not failed to maintain the authority of the law by conferring special and necessary powers upon the Irish Government.

These things have swelled the numbers and strengthened the hands of that great body of men, of all parties and creeds, representing the property, intelligence, and religion of Ireland which is on the side of order and loyalty, while they have weakened the powers of disaffection and revolution. The earnest desire of Her Majesty's Ministers is to act in all things so as to favor the advance of this healing process; and it is because they believe that the release of the convicts, now suffering under sentences of imprisonment for treason and treason-felony, will assist in this work that they have arrived at their present decision.

That decision, they are well aware, is in accordance with strong opinions and compassionate feelings very widely prevalent in Ireland, but, happily, not displaying themselves in any popular agitation or any turbulent demands, such as would render compliance inconsistent with the due authority of the Government, or afford to the evil-disposed an excuse, of which there cannot now be a shadow, to misrepresent an act which is one of pure clemency on the part of the Queen.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen, your very faithful servant, W. E. GLADSTONE.

ROME AND ITALY.

The Excommunication of the Italian Government.

The encyclical excommunicating the Italian Government is addressed to the whole body of Catholic Bishops throughout the world, and bears the date of the 1st of November. After an historical abridgment of the different attacks made at various intervals by the "Subalpine Government" against the States of the Church from 1850 up to 1867, the note calls to mind the numerous protests issued by the victim of these aggressions, and proceeds to paint the idyllic happiness and patriarchal state of the papal subjects in Rome before the final assault. Then it continues as follows: "Well, our people were in the enjoyment of peace and tranquillity when the Subalpine King and his Government, seizing their opportunity, and profiting by the gigantic war which had broken out between two very powerful European nations, (one of which had been instrumental in obtaining a formal engagement on the part of the King and his Government that the existing state of ecclesiastical rule should not be violated by factions and should be preserved untouched,) decided all on a sudden upon invading the rest of the lands belonging to our territory, as well as the Holy See itself, and getting them into their power. But why this hostile invasion? What motives are adduced for such a proceeding? The facts contained in the King's letter dispatched on the 8th of September, and delivered to us by his messenger, are undoubtedly well known to every one. By an artful and deceitful circumlocution and turning of words and sentences, in which the terms 'loving son' and a 'Catholic' are ostentatiously displayed and profusely made use of, and under the vain pretext of serving public order, the Pontificate itself, and our person, we were requested not to look upon the destruction of our temporal power as a hostile and criminal action, and to yield up our power, confiding in futile promises made by the King himself, which, it was asserted, would reconcile the wishes of the Italian people with the supreme right and liberty of the spiritual Roman Pontiff. Of course we could not be otherwise than taken by surprise, and were greatly astonished to see under what pretext they (our enemies) tried to cloak and dissemble the violence they were about to perpetrate with regard to us; nor could we help pitying from the bottom of our heart the lot of that King, who, urged by iniquitous counselors, ceases not to inflict new wounds and injuries upon the Church, and who, taking men into greater account than God, forgets entirely that there is in heaven a King of kings and a Lord of lords, who will not exempt any man, nor take into consideration the greatness of any; for it is He who has made the high and low, and the highest are exposed to the greatest punishment."

The Holy Father then proceeds to relate how and why he has rejected all the deceitful offers of Italy, following in this the course of conduct pursued by PIO VII. with regard to NAPOLEON I. He further goes on to state that facts gave an immediate lie to all these splendid offers: "In our own answer to the King's letter we have expressed our disapproval of his unjust demands, in such a way, however, that he could perceive that bitter sorrow was mingled with fraternal love in our heart, which cannot bring itself to dismiss from its care even those sons who follow the example of Absalom the rebel. Already, before this letter had been delivered to the King, towns belonging to our Pontifical State, till then left quiet and untouched, were occupied by his army after an easy victory over the soldiers composing the garrisons which attempted resistance. Soon after dawned that unfortunate day of the 20th of September last. When we saw the city—seat of the Prince of Apostles, centre of the Catholic religion, and asylum for all nations—attacked by thousands of soldiers, a breach having been effected in her walls, and the city having been alarmed by the explosion of bombs, we were obliged to take pity on her, taken as she was by force of arms at the orders of him who but a little while before had loudly proclaimed his 'filial affection for us and fidelity to the Catholic religion.'"

After the above statement, the writer enters into a further description of the horrible state of Rome ever since the invasion was made, painting it in vivid colors, and especially pointing out the introduction of immoral books and newspapers into the sacred precincts, and the violence committed against Church property. He bitterly complains of that "enormous crime," the *plebiscite* of the 2d of October, and inveighs against those who did not shrink from carrying in solemn mission the news of this sacrilegious act throughout the peninsula. Then he once again formally repeats his different protests against the spoliations which have been committed during latter years, declares himself to be under duress, and adds his determination never to consent to any transaction implying a relinquishment of any part of territory belonging to the Church before 1860, or diminution of his rights, "which are those of God and of the Holy See." Moreover, he declares that "he will never satisfy or comply with any iniquitous demands which may in future be made to him," and once more calling to mind the example and words of PIO VII., he finally proceeds to pronounce the *excommunicatio major* in the following terms:

"As our admonitions, requests and protests have been of no avail, we declare to you, venerable brethren, under divine authority of Almighty God, of the holy Apostles Peter and Paul, and under our own and through your means declare to the whole Church that all those who have been instrumental in accomplishing the invasion or usurpation of any provinces whatsoever appertaining to our State and this Holy City, whatever may be the authority with which they be invested, even should it be of a kind to which especial mention is due; moreover, those who have been guilty of any of these things, and those under whose orders they have acted, and any persons having aided, abetted, advised, or otherwise encouraged, or who may have personally contributed to the execution of the before-mentioned facts, under whatsoever pretext, we hereby declare that all these persons have incurred the *excommunicatio major*, as well as the other ecclesiastical censures and penalties prescribed by the holy canons and apostolic constitutions and decrees of the General Council, especially of the Tridentine Council; and that they have incurred them according to the tenor and forms expressed in our above-mentioned apostolic letter of the 26th of March, 1860." The document winds up with a prayer to God for the conversion of the sinners, and that the woes and sufferings of Holy Mother Church may be put a stop to.

THE NEW EMPIRE.

King William in Reply to the Offer of the Imperial Dignity.

The King of Prussia, on receiving the address of the North German Parliament at Versailles, first thanked the deputation for the support the Parliament had afforded the Government, by voting supplies for the prosecution of the war, and by co-operating in the work of national unity. His Majesty continued as follows: "The request addressed to me by the King of Bavaria, to re-establish the dignity of Emperor of the old German 'Reich,' has filled me with deep emotion; but you know that, in this question, which affects such highly esteemed interests, and memories so greatly cherished by the German nation, my own feelings or my own judgment cannot influence my decision. Only in the unanimous voice of the German Princes and free towns—only in the united wish of the German nation and its representatives—shall I recognize a call from Providence, to which, relying upon God's blessing, I could conform."

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DIED.

ADAMS.—In Brooklyn, Jan. 1, CALVIN ADAMS, aged 56 years.

Notice of funeral on Wednesday.

BUTLER.—On Monday, Jan. 2, AMELIA B., daughter of Henry Butler.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services on Wednesday, Jan. 4, at 3 o'clock P. M., at the residence of her father, No. 414 West 23d-st. The remains will be taken to New-Haven for interment.

BINNS.—On Thursday morning, at 12½ o'clock, after a long and painful illness, JAMES BINNS, in his 23d year.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Cook-street M. E. Church, corner Bushwick-av., Brooklyn, E. D., on Thursday next, Jan. 5, at 1 o'clock P. M.

COLTON.—At St. Paul, Minn., on Wednesday, Dec. 28, WALTER COLTON, son of Henry Colton, Esq., in the 35th year of his age.

The funeral will take place on this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of his father, No. 110 East 35th-st. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

CHESEBROUGH.—In this City, on Friday evening, Dec. 30, 1870, ROBERT JOHN CHESEBROUGH.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 113 East 28th-st., on Tuesday, Jan. 3, 1871, at 10 A. M., without further notice.

DOW.—At Chicago, Dec. 30, JANTHA, wife of J. Hall Dow and daughter of Jackson S. Schultz, of this City.

The relatives and friends of the respective families are invited to attend the funeral services at All Souls' Church, corner 4th-av. and 20th-st., on Wednesday, Jan. 4, at 2 P. M.

DUNNELL.—In this City, Jan. 2, 1871, M. ISABEL, wife of Geo. H. Dunnell.

GILLESPY.—At Greenwich, Conn., on Saturday, Dec. 31, MARY A. GILLESPY, wife of Isaac H. Gillespy, in the 56th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of her family and of her son, John W. Gillespy, are invited to attend the funeral from the Methodist Church at Greenwich, on Tuesday, the 3d inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M.

Trains leave the New-Haven depot, 27th-st. and 4th-av., at 9 and 11½ o'clock A. M., returning 4:19 P. M. Carriages in waiting at the depot, Greenwich.

HUNTER.—On Friday, Dec. 30, Mrs. CATHARINE S. HUNTER, relict of the late Dr. Wm. A. Hunter.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from Zion Church, Madison-av. and 38th-st., on Tuesday, Jan. 3, at 10 A. M.

HILTON.—At Bergen, N. J., on Sunday, 1st inst., JOSEPH HILTON, aged 37, late Captain Twelfth New-York Volunteers.

Funeral services at the Presbyterian Church, Old Greenwich, Conn., on Wednesday, Jan. 4. Carriages will be in waiting at the Riverside depot on arrival of the 9 o'clock A. M. train from 27th-st. depot New-York.

KENNEDY.—On Sunday, Jan. 1, 1871, ISABELLA R. KENNEDY.

Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from No. 334 West 36th-st., Wednesday, Jan. 4.

LIVINGSTON.—On Sunday evening, Jan. 1, CHARLES J. LIVINGSTON, son of the late James Duane Livingston, in the 50th year of his age.

His friends and relatives are invited to attend his funeral from the Church of the Annunciation, (14th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.,) on Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock, without further invitation. The remains will be taken to Hyde Park for interment.

MASTERSON.—On Saturday morning last, ELLIE C. MASTERSON, aged 21 years and 4 months.

Her funeral will take place on Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, Peter and Mary T. Masterson, No. 245 West 58th-st. Her remains will be taken to the Church of St. Paul the Apostle, corner of 59th-st. and 9th-av., where a solemn high mass will be said for the repose of her soul, thence to Calvary Cemetery for interment. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral without further notice.

ROPES.—At Port Chester, Jan. 1, BENJAMIN G. ROPES, formerly of this City, in his 67th year.

Funeral on Wednesday, 4th inst., at 11 A. M. Carriages will be at the depot to meet the 9 A. M. train from New-York.

TIMLOW.—At Amity, N. Y., Dec. 30, Rev. WILLIAM TIMLOW, for fifty years pastor of the Presbyterian Church, in the 88th year of his age.

Members of Synod of New-York and other friends are invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday, Jan. 4, at 1½ P. M. Trains leave Chambers-st. (New-York and Erie Railroad) at 9 A. M., and carriages will be at Warwick on arrival of the train.

COLEMAN.—Also, on the 31st, Mrs. MARY A. COLEMAN, widow of the late James Milton Coleman, and eldest daughter of Rev. Wm. Timlow, in the 55th year of her age.

Funeral at the same time and place as above.

VAN BEUREN.—On Saturday, Dec. 31, of consumption, BEEKMAN VAN BEUREN, printer, in the 45th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at his late residence, No. 28 Downing-st., on Tuesday evening at 7½ o'clock. His remains will be taken to Hackensack, N. J., for interment.

VERPLANCK.—On Sunday, Jan. 1, 1871, ELLEN IRVING, wife of Wm. Beeckman Verplanck, of Verplanck's Point.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, on Wednesday, 4th inst., at 11½ A. M. Trains leave the Hudson River Railroad Depot at 8 and 9 A. M.

WATKINS.—In this City, Jan. 2, RACHEL A. WATKINS, aged 55 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, at her late residence, No. 272 4th-st.

WELLS.—At McMinnville, Tenn., on Christmas Day, CAROLINE AUGUSTA, wife of Wm. H. Wells, of Norwood, N. J., and daughter of the late Archibald Smith, Esq., of Charlton, N. Y.

Remains taken to Charlton for interment.

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LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Ingraham, P. J., and Barnard, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Non-enumerated motions only.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Held by Cardozo, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Nos.
2375—Allaire Works vs. Thomas.
2445—The Stuyvesant Bk. vs. Nat. Mec's Banking Ass'n.
2355—East New-York and Jamaica R. R. Co. vs. Elmore.
2307—Abecasis vs. Hoagland.
649—Falkland vs. St. Nicholas Nat. Bank.
1063—Bernhard vs. Seligman.
1467—Claflin vs. Christal.
2483—American Bureau of Mines vs. Weed.
2785—Doherty vs. Balch.

Nos.
2857—Brodie vs. Andrews.
2859—Stagg vs. Cumberland and Pennsylvania Coal Co.
2865—Crow vs. Hoboken Land and Im. Co.
3093—Seyfaith vs. Kurzenkabe.
3095—Badell vs. Sterling.
3097—Osgood et al., rec'r, &c., vs. Rowe.
3099—Same vs. Same.
3101—Platt, receiver, &c., vs. Borland.
3105—Faulhaber vs. Leahy.
3107—Thomson vs. Price.
— —Hatch vs. Puegnet.

Part II.—Held by Van Brunt, J., in the Special Term Room—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

7522—Sampson, Exr., &c., vs. Wood.
3516—Dovey vs. Bohen.
2438—Monroe, Admr., vs. Hedges.
2710—Russell vs. Miner.
3610—Jaeger vs. Kelly, Sheriff.
256—Hershfield vs. Levy.
300—Day vs. Ruprecht.
1314—Richards vs. Cullen.
1826—Meyer vs. Huncke.
1826½—Carter vs. Foss.
336—Drake vs. Barstow, President, &c.

1752—McKnight vs. Devlin.
1868—Gottberg vs. No. Am. Fire Ins. Co.
1008—Chambers vs. Baldwin.
1202—Nat. Bk. of Commonwealth vs. Vetterlein, &c.
1870—Reed vs. Broadway & 7th-av. R. R. Co.
1872—Weeks vs. Satterlee.
1874—Roe vs. Whipple.
1880—Thompson vs. Fargo, Treasurer, &c.
1884—Smith vs. Sinsheimer.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Sutherland, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Calendar called at 12 M.

The first Monday motion calendar, preferred causes only.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by McCunn, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
315—Hayes vs. O'Brien.
291—Sturm vs. Great Western Ins. Co.
1043—Loftus vs. Novelty Iron Works.
365—Gescheidt vs. Gescheidt.
97—Costello vs. Casey.
307—Myron vs. Third-av. Railroad Co.
98—Millan vs. Graham.
471—Clune vs. Donnelly.
475—Scott vs. Finnegan.
73—Goodenough Horse-shoe Co. vs. Grocers' Fire Ins. Co.
17—Villaret vs. O'Brien.

Nos.
275—Claflin et al. vs. Rosenberg et al.
449—Alger vs. Vanderpoel.
451—Alexander vs. Bleecker-st. & Fulton Ferry Railroad Co.
447—Tiederman vs. O'Brien.
163—Feeny vs. O'Brien.
157—Holmes et al. vs. Roberts.
457—Seip vs. Poor.
409—Boundy vs. Marshall.
1173—Fisk vs. Sixth-avenue Railroad Co.
287—Filley vs. Gilman.
33—Sturgis vs. N. J. Steam Nav. Co.

Part II.—Held by Freedman, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
320—Stevenson vs. Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.
826—Justice vs. Lang.
120—Hodnett vs. Smith.
462—Voigd vs. Brossler.
78—Board of Water Commissioners of Detroit vs. Burr.
48—Braun vs. Kelly.
456—Seip vs. Demuth.
512—Beckwith vs. Bates.
575—McArthur vs. Cassidy.
270—Claflin vs. Stern.
546—Mendelsohn vs. Stein.
384—Sayles vs. Collins.
454—Miner vs. The Mayor, &c.
330—Norris vs. Kohler.
418—McCosker vs. Second avenue R. R. Co.
370—Morgenthau vs. Hensley.
442—Keim vs. McCormick.
1172—Dempsey vs. Hall.
462—Rockwell vs. McGovern.
126—Smith vs. Commonwealth Fire Ins. Co.
146—Campbell vs. Preterre.
316—Smith vs. Baltic Fire Ins. Co.
342—Johnson vs. Murphy.
322—Smith vs. Exchange Fire Ins. Co.
344—Clarrissy vs. Metropolitan Fire Dept.
402—Von Horsten vs. Krugen.
476—Hawkins vs. Kennedy.
424—Masley vs. Pacific Mail S. S. Co.
128—Funke vs. N. Y. Mutual Ins. Co.
262—Burnett vs. O'Brien.
414—Gibson vs. Spratt.
408—Simonson vs. Walker.
112—Schenck vs. Morris.
110—Benner vs. O'Brien.
180½—Kobbe vs. Gerding.

Nos.
288—McGrath vs. O'Brien.
388—Caspar vs. O'Brien.
576—Justh vs. Nat. Bank of Commonwelath.
594—Klein vs. Young.
510—Sancton vs. Spevers.
356—Buckman vs. Mongenroth.
72—Riley vs. O'Brien.
96—McKay vs. O'Brien.
260—Young vs. Pacific Mutual Ins. Co.
260 (A)—Young vs. Manhattan Ins. Co.
260 (B)—Young vs. Pacific Mutual Ins. Co.
234—Brown vs. O'Brien.
548—Baum vs. Brooks.
298—Henderson vs. Mahoney.
600—McDaniels vs. Besson.
86—Burger vs. Rauth.
176—Bovans vs. Wright.
146—Wellberg vs. Gignoux.
158—Faron vs. Richardson.
186—Kivlen vs. Tallmadge.
156—Sllnett vs. Maitland.
593—Martin vs. Winchell.
306—Harrison vs. Kirke.
294—Harrison vs. Tinker.
28—Simon vs. Moses.
350—Hall vs. Baldwin.
80—Topping vs. Lynch.
54—Albertis vs. Allerton.
68—Baird vs. Satterlee.
262—Moore vs. Porter.
252—Fridenberg vs. O'Brien.
328—Hopkins vs. Bulkly.
98—Shandley vs. O'Brien.
552—Krasa vs. Merensky.
448—Cen. Nat. Bank of N. Y. vs. Seventh Ward Nat. Bank of New-York.
356—Buckman vs. Monenroth.
168—Harris vs. Gibney.
362—Mannion vs. Marshall.
282—Cullinane vs. Hoffmire.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Larremore, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
112—Flint vs. Hazelboom.
103—Howard vs. Merritt.
401—Wood vs. Merritt.
111—Fribourg vs. Ohl.
116½—Place vs. Seaver.
1—Caly vs. Cary.
287—Lindsay vs. De Jonge.
216—Schenig vs. Van Pelt.
310—Grundy vs. Fowler.
97—McCauley, adm'x, vs. Gans.
207—Suydam vs. Jackson.
60½—Betts vs. Dodd.
108—Costello vs. The Mayor.
249—Powers vs. Hud. River Railroad Co.
185—Sherwood vs. Beebe.

Nos.
300—Shipman vs. Pielsticker.
295—Linderman vs. Wood.
87—Schluter vs. Ploff.
319—McIntyre vs. Lynch.
161—Wood vs. Zeigler.
402—Thompson vs. Meves.
163—Schofield vs. Kelly.
278—Levy vs. McNulty.
49—Reinheimer vs. Cen. Park, N. & E. Railroad Co.
204—McConnor vs. Third-avenue Railroad Co.
914—Newton vs. Townsend.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Alker, J.—Court opens and calendar called at 10 A. M.

Nos.
5072—Kehoe vs. Lynn.
4675—Pheim vs. Johnson.
4683—Burns vs. Bishop.
4684—Burns vs. Spratt.
4685—Usher vs. Elmendorf.
4262—Bogart vs. Fisher.
4696—Rosenstein vs. Pollenz.
4711—Pike vs. Favor.
4725—Van Duzer vs. N. Y. National Exchange Bank.

Nos.
4727—Shiancupp vs. Lax.
4730—Schnitters vs. The B. Seventh-av. R. R.
4734—Chichester vs. The W. U. T. Co.
4739—Schuerlin vs. Koelle.
4762—Angero vs. Erle.
4763—Bouillon vs. DeCamp.
5136—McDonald vs. Masterson.

Part II.—Held by Gross, J.—Calendar called at 10 A. M.

Nos.
1748—Doorman vs. Green.
4429—Chichester vs. The W. U. T. Co.
4734—Same vs. Same.
4378—Nelter vs. Ackerman.
4496—Kearny vs. Fritsch.
4525—Meisven vs. Rensselaer.
4526—Gruin vs. Wolf.
1549—Hatch vs. Duggen.

Nos.
4571—Noyes vs. Singer.
4500—Levasseur vs. Berlen.
4665—Thompson vs. Menzenheimer.
4538—Cohen vs. Just.
4667—Timken vs. Allan.
4713—Darrow vs. Raymond.
4715—Van Pelt vs. Cooper.
4716—Derfickson vs. Orvis.

Part III.—Held by Joachimsen, J.

Nos.
— —Zehden vs. Michaels.
4731—Johns vs. Seely.

Nos.
5300—Steckel vs. Marks.

THE LAW COURTS—FOR JANUARY.

The law Courts all commence their regular monthly terms today, instead of the first Monday, as is usually the case. In the Supreme Court, General Term, the calendar is quite heavy and embraces some cases of great interest and importance. As the law now is, two Judges can hold this Court, and hence a portion of the time only that number will preside. Presiding Justice INGRAHAM and Judge BARNARD will probably be the two, and Judge CARDOZO will sometimes occupy the Bench as a third Judge. The latter is to commence Circuit today, and the Oyer and Terminer is to be continued. Judge VAN BRUNT, of the Common Pleas, will hold Circuit, Part II., in the Special Term Room. Judge SUTHERLAND is appointed to hold Chambers during the month of January.

In the Marine Court there will be three trial terms, the third one to be held by Judge JOACHIMSEN.

There will also be a General Term, and one Judge will sit at Chambers and Special Term during the entire month.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—ALBANY, December, 1870.

James Fisk, Jr., vs. The Albany and Susquehanna Railroad Company et al.—The place of trial in this action was originally in New-York. A motion was made on behalf of all the defendants except Herrick to change the place of trial to Albany County, on account of the convenience of witnesses. This motion was heard at Special Term in New-York before Mr. Justice Brady, and was decided by him on the 15th of December. His decision was that the place of trial would be changed to Albany County unless the plaintiff's counsel should prefer Rensselaer, in which case it would be changed to Rensselaer. The plaintiff's counsel therefore drew up an order changing the place of trial to Rensselaer County, and the same was entered on the 15th of December. On the 20th of December, upon the suggestion of defendant's counsel that the order ought to express that the change to Rensselaer County was in consequence of the preference of plaintiff's counsel for Rensselaer than for Albany, and on notice to the plaintiff's counsel, Mr. Justice Brady, after hearing counsel for both parties, settled the form of the order, and the same was accordingly entered as of the 15th of December. The order, as thus entered, states that the Court had announced its decision that the place of trial be changed to Albany, unless the plaintiff's counsel should elect that it be changed to Rensselaer, and the plaintiff's counsel having so elected, it is ordered that the place of trial be changed to Rensselaer. Thereupon, upon an affidavit of Mr. Schamp, stating that he was present at this settlement; that the plaintiff's counsel declined to elect to take any other county than New-York; that he consented to no statement on that subject in the order, except a bare expression of preference for Rensselaer over Albany County, the plaintiff procured from Mr. Justice Barnard, on the same 20th day of December, a chamber order to show cause at Special Term in New-York, Dec. 27, why the aforesaid order should not be corrected to conform to the facts stated in that affidavit, with a stay of proceedings meantime, and an order to the County Clerk not to remove the papers to any county. A certified copy of the order granted on the 20th by Mr. Justice Brady was filed in Rensselaer County Dec. 21. On the 20th of December the plaintiff appealed from the order changing the place of trial; that is, the order as settled that day by Mr. Justice Brady, and obtained from the Special Term at New-York, held by Mr. Justice Barnard, an order *ex parte* staying proceedings until the determination of the appeal, and forbidding the County Clerk to transfer the papers until the decision of the appeal. Two separate motions are now made by the defendants:

First—A motion to vacate and set aside the last-mentioned order staying proceedings during the appeal.

Second—To vacate the aforesaid chamber order of Mr. Justice Barnard and to stay plaintiff from proceeding in the First Judicial District.

For defendant on first motion, Mr. Hale; on second, Mr. Peckham; for plaintiff, Mr. Shearman.

LEARNED, J.—The order of the Special Term granted on the 15th of December, changed the place of trial to Rensselaer at once. The transfer of the papers is a subsequent clerical duty. But the place of trial is none the less changed, although the Clerk should neglect this duty. It is often the case that no papers are on file. But that fact would not prevent the place of trial of the cause from being changed from one county to another. Under the former practice the Court could change the venue. And yet the papers in the cause remained in that one of the four clerks' offices where they had been filed. There can be no doubt that from the granting of the order the place of trial has been and is Rensselaer County. This change is not affected by the stay of proceedings or by the appeal. If the General Term should hold the order to be appealable, and should reverse it, then the place of trial would be changed back to New-York. But, in the meantime, it is in Rensselaer, and there is where the papers should be. The County Clerk, therefore, should not be forbidden to transfer them where they belong. If the stay of proceedings prevented the Clerk from transferring the papers, then it was unnecessary to insert that additional clause forbidding the transfer if it did not, then the clause should not have been inserted. For a stay of proceedings is all that is authorized on such an appeal. (Sec. 350.) I see no reason why there should be a stay of proceedings. It is very doubtful whether the order is appealable. The change of trial is for the convenience of witnesses, and I do not think that an order which is granted for their convenience can be said to affect a "substantial right." It is a matter of convenience, and that, too, not the convenience of the parties, but of witnesses. So far as I know, such an order has never been held to be appealable. Houck vs. Lasher, 17 How., 520, was a case where the county designated was claimed not to be the proper county under section 125, and presented a different question. There is a plain omission of the word "not" on page 523 of Judge Harris' opinion, so that his remark (which may be obiter) is to the effect that a change of the place of trial on the ground of convenience of witnesses is not appealable. The defendant ought to be at liberty to go on with the action, to notice the appeal for argument, to notice the case for trial, and to try it. As to the Chamber order granted Dec. 20, returnable the 27th, I think it irregular. No motion can be heard in the First District, since the place of trial has been changed to Rensselaer. (Sec. 401, sub. 4.) If that order is put on the ground that is only for the purpose of a resettling of the order granted by the Special Term held by Judge Brady, then it is worse than irregular. The settling of an order is merely the putting a Judge's decision into formal language. When a Judge has thus expressed in formal language what is the decision of the Court held by him, no Court has any right to alter it. An Appellate Court may reverse it, but it is preposterous to claim that the Judge does not know how to express his own decision, and that some other Court must correct his statement of what he decided. The evils of such a practice as is here attempted is too plain to need comment.

And in this case there is nothing to correct. The defendants made out such a case as satisfied the Court that the place of trial should be changed for the convenience of witnesses. The Court gave the plaintiff the privilege of having it changed to Rensselaer rather than Albany, if he so elected. His counsel drew an order changing it to Rensselaer, which was a plain, common-sense expression of such election. On a subsequent day, according to the affidavits used by him, his counsel expressed a "bare preference," or, in other words, "he was willing to signify his preference to Rensselaer over Albany." And it appears to me that with great propriety Judge Brady thereupon stated that the plaintiff's counsel had elected that the change should be to Rensselaer. It is difficult to see what else he could have stated, and at any rate no other Court is competent to correct the order which he has thus settled on a hearing of both parties. A part of the relief asked for in the second motion is a stay of any proceedings by the plaintiff in the first judicial district. I do not think this would be proper. If I am correct in my views that the place of trial is changed to Rensselaer, then I must assume that the Court of that district will not act when they have no jurisdiction. If they differ from me and hold that the place of trial is still in New-York, and that they have jurisdiction, the decision in the two conflicting views will have to be made by a higher tribunal.

An order must be entered setting aside and vacating the order made at Special Term before Mr. Justice Barnard, Dec. 20, staying proceedings with $10 costs. And also an order must be entered setting aside the Chamber order made by Mr. Justice Barnard the same day, requiring the defendants to show cause, &c., and the stay, meantime, with $10 costs of motion.

And these orders will be entered in Rensselaer.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN once, in considering what he should charge for his services in a certain case, propounded the following: "Are or are not the amount of labor, the doubtfulness and difficulty of the question, the degree of success in the result and the amount of pecuniary interest involved, not merely in the particular case, but covered by the principles decided, and thereby secured to the client, all proper elements by the custom of the profession, to consider in determining what is a reasonable fee in a given case?"

CITY REAL ESTATE.

A DESIRABLE HIGH-STOOP DWELLING, with all modern improvements, 22.6x55x100, for sale very low, between 5th and 6th avs., 9th-st.; possession. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

VALUABLE FACTORY PROPERTY FOR SALE AT BROOKLYN, E. D.—A most desirable manufactory, all in order for use with good steam power. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—A house and two lots, 25 by 100, corner of 18th-st. and 4th-av., Brooklyn. For particulars, inquire of J. M. FULLER, No. 244 Fulton-st., New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR INVESTMENT AND TO CAPITALISTS.—A large plot of about nineteen acres, at Bay Ridge, high and beautifully located, will be offered as an entirety at $3,500 per acre, or about $300 per lot, at twelve lots per acre. This is well worthy the attention of capitalists. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country-seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

$2,000,000.REAL ESTATE, INcluding farms of all sizes and quality. Also, houses and lots in every county in New-Jersey. Col. J. A. MARTIN, Box No. 74, Rahway, N. J.

$5,500—ORANGE, N. J., NEAR Brick Church Station. New house, nine rooms, furnace, range, &c.; pleasantly located. GEO. W. BOWERS, Halsted-st., Orange.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—AT ELIZABETH, comfortable 12 room house; modern fittings; near depot; 45 minutes from Wall-st.; 50 trains daily—commutation 11 cents per trip, on favorite line of travel. Inquire at West Elizabeth (Jersey-st.) station, or address C. C., Box No. 235 Post-office, New-York.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES ON BROADWAY TO RENT—Between Maiden-lane and Liberty-st., on the first floor above the street, suitable for lawyers and others, rent $400 to $700; heated by steam; will rent singly or en suite. Apply to TAYLOR & STEARNS, No. 1½ Pine-st.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE BIBLE-HOUSE, 4th-av., 8th and 9th sts. Desirable rooms, singly or en suite, on second story, fronting on Astor-place; rooms heated by steam. Apply at Treasurer's office, 4th-av.

TO LET—THE ELIGIBLY SITUATED double marble stone basement, Nos. 594 and 596 Broadway, 50x200. Apply to A. RAYMOND, No. 123 Fulton-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

A SUPREME COURT SALE
Of valuable improved property,
Known as No. 126 Maiden-lane.
By ROBERTS & McGUIRE, Auctioneers,
On WEDNESDAY, Jan. 4, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon,
At the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway,
Under direction of Daniel P. Ingraham, Jr., Esq., Referee. Man & Parsons, plaintiff's attorneys, No. 56 Wall-st. Maps at the auctioneers' office, No. 87 Cedar-st.

E. H. LUDLOW & Co., Auctioneers.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF THE ESTATE of A. J. Cipriani, at 12 o'clock, Jan. 26, 1871, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, viz.: Buildings and lots, No. 11 Pine-st., No. 73 Nassau-st., and No. 43 Liberty-st.; six-sixteenths in packet ships of the Black Ball line; $2,890 scrip Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company, and 404 acres 111 perches of land in Monroe County, Penn. Particulars at auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & Co., Auctioneers.

THURSDAY, JAN. 5, AT 12 M., AT Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
PARTITION SALE TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.
WEST SIXTEENTH-STREET.—Three-story brick house and lot, No. 31, north side, between 5th and 6th avs., 25x92, with the modern improvements. Terms favorable.

FINANCIAL.

FOR SALE.

CHOICE
CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,
PAYING
10 PER CENT. & OVER,
FREE OF ALL TAXES,
FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER, BELOW PAR.
ALSO,
NEW-YORK CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS,
INSURANCE, BANK
AND
GAS-LIGHT STOCKS,
INCLUDING AN EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF OTHER SECURITIES FOR SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS AT LOW RATES.
FOR SALE BY
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
BANKER, STOCKBROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
NO. 43 PINE-ST.
N. B.—FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT SECURITIES, PAYING LARGE RATES OF INTEREST, A SPECIALTY WITH THIS HOUSE FOR MANY YEARS.

THE
NATIONAL TRUST
COMPANY,
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 336 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL - $1,000,000
DEPOSITS, OVER $5,000,000.
PAYS 4 PER CENT. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.
PAYS 5 PER CET. INTEREST ON SPECIAL DEPOSITS FOR SIX MONTHS OR LONGER.
THE COMPANY IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY FOR MONEYS PAID INTO COURT, AND RECEIVES MONEYS IN TRUST.
DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.
B. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President.
BENJ. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

VERMILYE
& CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.
DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
Geo. Opdyke & Co
25 NASSAU ST
CORNER OF CEDAR ST.
FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.
PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.
INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Governments, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.
COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF
MEMPHIS CITY BONDS.
MAYOR'S OFFICE, CITY HALL,
MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 30, 1870.
$500,000 OF THE THIRTY-YEARS GOLD BONDS of the City of Memphis, known as FUNDING BONDS OF 1870, principal and interest payable in gold coin, as authorized by ordinance of the General Council of the city, for the purpose of funding a like amount of the due debt of the city, are now ready for delivery in exchange for any of the due debt at par. Interest will be allowed upon past due
BONDS, COUPONS, NOTES AND SCRIP,
from maturity until Nov. 1, 1870, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, at which date the interest upon the Bonds commences at the rate of six per cent., payable in gold, semi-annually, in the City of New-York, on the
FIRST DAY OF MAY AND NOVEMBER
in each year. The exchange can be made, as may be most convenient for the holders of the debt, at the office of the City Controller, City Hall, Memphis, Tenn., or at the banking-houses of P. M. MYERS & CO., No. 24 Pine-st., New-York, and McKIM & CO., South Baltimore-street, Baltimore, Md.
JOHN JOHNSON, Mayor.

Referring to the above notice, we are now prepared to issue Gold Funding Bonds in exchange for any of the past due debt of the City of Memphis.
P. M. MYERS & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 24 PINE-ST.

CITY STOCKS,
THE BEST SECURITY IN THE WORLD,
SEVEN (7) PER CENTS,
TWENTY TO THIRTY YEARS TO RUN.
DITTO DUE IN 1874-75,
FOR SALE.
GEO. K. SISTARE,
No. 24 Nassau-st.
P. S.—City 6s bought and sold.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF the BOWERY NATIONAL BANK, at New-York, in the State of New-York, at close of business Dec. 31, 1870:

Loans and discounts		$701,574 26
Overdrafts		1,330 90
United States bonds to secure circulation		257,500 00
United States bonds on hand		100,000 00
Other stocks, bonds and mortgages		11,310 00
Due from national banks		103,244 39
Banking-house		9,000 00
Current expenses		10,489 90
Taxes paid		10,224 35
Premiums		5,897 00
Cash items		37,497 42
Exchanges for Clearing-house		119,849 38
Bills of national banks		74,912 00
Fractional currency		2,730 00
Coin	$6,019 59	
Gold Treasury notes	1,600 00—	7,619 59
Legal-tender notes		164,835 00
Three per cent. certificates		135,000 00
Total		$1,753,034 19
LIABILITIES.		
Capital stock		$250,000 00
Surplus fund	$100,000 00	
Discount	34,206 42	
Interest	11,343 11	
Profit and loss	19,887 05—	165,436 58
Circulation outstanding		221,395 00
Individual deposits	$843,476 37	
Certified checks	38,526 24	
Due to banks and bankers	155,200 00—	1,437,202 61
Bills payable		79,000 00
Total		$1,753,034 19

I, RICHARD HAMILTON, Cashier of the Bowery National Bank of New-York, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief. R. HAMILTON, Cashier.

State of New-York, County of New-York: Sworn to and subscribed before me this 31st day of December, 1870. HENRY BISCHOFF, Notary Public.

Correct. Attest:
H. P. DE GRAAF,
JOHN Q. ADAMS,
A. C. BENEDICT, Directors.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1870.
AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this institution for the ensuing year, and for three Inspectors for the next ensuing election, will be held at the banking-house on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 11, 1871.
Polls will be open from 2 to 3 o'clock. By order,
GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

NATIONAL BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1870.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the banking-house, No. 124 Bowery, on TUESDAY, the 10th day of January next, between the hours of 12 and 1 P. M.
G. G. BRINCKERHOFF, Cashier.

MERCANTILE NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1870.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking-house, corner of Broadway and Dey-st., on TUESDAY, the 10th day of January next, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
N. AMERMAN, Cashier.

PHENIX NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1870.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will take place at the banking-house on Tuesday, the 10th of January, 1871.
Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1870.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS will be held on TUESDAY, Jan. 10, from 12 M. to 2 P. M.
ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1870.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, Jan. 10, 1871, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. A. GILBERT, Cashier.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1870.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, the 10th day of January next. The poll will open at 12 M. and close at 1 o'clock P. M.
WM. H. COX, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.
BANKERS, NO. 27 PINE-ST.,
OFFER FOR SALE THE
FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT.
GOLD BONDS
OF THE
Evansville, Terre Haute and Chicago Railroad Company.

This road, fifty-five miles long, extends from Terre Haute northerly to Danville, Ill., forming part of the great through route from Chicago to Terre-Haute, Evansville, Nashville, and the South. Twenty-five miles of the iron are now laid, and by the early part of January thirty-one miles will be in use for business.

The local subscriptions to the capital stock of the Company are $450,000
All of which is payable in cash at par; of this
$300,000 HAS BEEN PAID IN.
First Mortgage Bonds $750,000

This road is being built by Chauncey Rose, Esq., of Terre Haute, and his associates, who are the chief subscribers to the capital stock. The extraordinary success of the enterprises heretofore managed by these gentlemen, and the high prices of the securities based upon them, are evidences of what may be expected from this project. We recommend these bonds as an undoubted security.
Price, 90 cents and accrued interest, in currency.
Commissions allowed bankers.

7 PER CENT.
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
Nashville and Decatur Railroad.
FOR PARTICULARS SEE TO-MORROW'S PAPER.
FOR SALE BY
Drexel, Winthrop & Co.,
NO. 18 WALL-ST.
N. Y. Guarantee and Indemnity Co.,
No. 52 Broadway and Exchange-court.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1870.
All the risks of the Grocers' Fire Insurance Company were assumed by the Greenwich Insurance Company, No. 155 Broadway, on the 28th December, 1870.
SAMPSON MOORE,
President Grocers' Fire Ins. Co.
S. C. HARRIOT,
President Greenwich Ins. Co.

8 per Cent. Interest
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.
Principal and Interest Payable in Gold.
105 MILES COMPLETED, and in operation, the earnings on which are in excess of interest on the total issue. Grading finished, and ONLY 6 MILES OF TRACK ARE TO BE LAID TO COMPLETE THE ROAD. Mortgage at the rate of $13,500 per mile. Price 97½ and accrued interest. We unhesitatingly recommend them, and will furnish maps and pamphlets upon application.
W. P. CONVERSE & CO.,
No. 54 Pine-st.
TANNER & CO.,
No. 11 Wall-st.

V. K. STEVENSON. V. K. STEVENSON, JR.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON.,
No. 11 Pine-st., New-York,
OFFER FOR SALE THE
SOUTH AND NORTH ALABAMA RAILROAD 8 PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, INTEREST AND PRINCIPAL IN GOLD.
GUARANTEED BY STATE OF ALABAMA.
Length of road from Montgomery to Decatur, 183 miles; 107 miles completed; iron and ties for 15 additional, now on the ground, which will complete 122 miles, leaving but 61 to complete, upon which a large amount of work has been done. Land grant over 200,000 acres; local business good, and through connections unsurpassed.
Passenger and freight cars are now running over this road from Montgomery to Lime Kilns, which completes the AIR LINE to New-York and insures a business more than sufficient to meet the interest on all bonds issued.
The bond is three times secured.
First—By the mortgage on the land.
Second—By the guarantee of the State of Alabama.
Third—By the LARGE CAPITAL invested in the road.
Either of which is sufficient to secure the bonds.
Price, 95 and accrued interest in currency, up to Jan. 6, after which date the bonds will be held at par.
For map, pamphlets, &c., apply to or address the Agents.

CITY OF MONTGOMERY
EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS,
Indorsed by the South and North Alabama Railroad Company.
The coupons due Jan. 1, 1871, on these bonds will be paid at the banking-house of HOWES & MACY, No. 30 Wall-st.
A few of these bonds for sale at 90 per cent. They are regarded as very desirable for investment.
Apply to HOWES & MACY for the bonds and other particulars.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, Dec. 26, 1870.
A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 25, 1871, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M., to vote upon a proposition to aid in the construction of and leasing a line of railroad between Springfield and Cincinnati, Ohio, and upon a contract with the Cincinnati, Sandusky and Cleveland Railroad Company for running, and business arrangements.
The transfer-books will be closed on the evening of Jan. 14, and re-opened Feb. 2, 1871.
By order of the Board of Directors.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 2, 1870.
THE INTEREST MATURING JAN. 1, 1871, on the bonds of the State of South Carolina will be paid in gold, on demand, on and after Jan. 1, at the banking-house of H. H. KIMPTON, No. 9 Nassau-st., New-York, and at the Treasury Office in Columbia, S. C. The interest on the registered stock of the State will be paid in Columbia only.
NILES G. PARKER,
Treasurer State South Carolina.
Coupons will be received for examination on and after the 27th inst. H. H. KIMPTON,
Financial Agent State South Carolina.

OFFICE CENTRAL PETROLEUM COMPANY,
NO. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK,
Dec. 27, 1870.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders, for the election of Trustees to serve during the ensuing year, will be held at this office on MONDAY, Jan. 9, 1871. The polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
The transfer-books will be closed from Dec. 31, 1870, to Jan. 10, 1871, both inclusive.
L. J. BELLONI, Jr.,
Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—THAT a meeting of the Stockholders of the New-York and Hempstead Plains Railroad Company will be held at the office of the said Company, No. 78 Broadway, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 1, 1871, at 12 o'clock M., at which will be submitted for consideration an agreement for the consolidation of said Company with the Hempstead and Rockaway Railroad Company.
THOS. C. GOETCHIUS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1870.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1870.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Bank for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and Inspectors of the succeeding election, will be held at their banking-house on TUESDAY, the 10th of January, 1871, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. The transfer-books will be closed from Jan. 6 to 11, inclusive.
ANTHONY LANE, Cashier.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1870.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking-house, No. 650 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 10th of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

AN ELECTION OF FIVE TRUSTEES of the New-York Balance Dock Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 12 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M., on the second WEDNESDAY of January proximo.
Dated NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1870.
JAMES B. NICHOLSON, Secretary.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DESIRABLE IMproved and unimproved City, and Brooklyn improved real estate; mortgages promptly cashed; principals only dealt with.
WM. SINCLAIR, JR., & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

Montclair Railway
NEW-JERSEY
7 PER CENT.
GOLD
1ST MORTGAGE
BONDS,
INDORSED BY THE
NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO
Midland Railroad Co.,
FOR SALE IN
DENOMINATIONS
OF
$1,000, $500 AND $100.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
EXCHANGED AT MARKET RATES.
SEND FOR CIRCULAR AND MAP.
LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
BANKERS,
NO. 10 WALL-ST.

Tanner & Co.
HAVE REMOVED
THEIR BANKING OFFICE TO
NO. 11 WALL-ST.,
Where as Bankers and Brokers they continue the business of dealing in
Bonds, Stocks, Gold and Exchange.
Execute orders at the Stock and Gold Boards, Buy and Sell at their counter American Gold and Silver. Receive Deposits of Gold and Currency, and allow interest on same. Negotiate loans and make advances, &c.
Special Agents for Railway Companies.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1870.
COUPONS OF THE FOLLOWING Bonds, due Jan. 1, 1871, will be paid on and after the 3d prox., at our office:
CHICAGO AND ALTON FIRST MORTGAGE.
JOLIET AND CHICAGO FIRST MORTGAGE.
DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY FIRST MORTGAGE.
DUBUQUE SOUTHWESTERN PREFERRED FIRST MORTGAGE.
DETROIT AND PONTIAC FIRST MORTGAGE.
DETROIT AND MILWAUKEE FIRST FUNDING.
MACON AND AUGUSTA FIRST MORTGAGE.
} Less Gover'nt Tax.
ATLANTIC AND GULF CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE.
ST. LOUIS, JACKSONVILLE AND CHICAGO SECOND MORTGAGE.
} Free Gov. Tax.
M. K. JESUP & CO.,
No. 12 Pine-st.

LANCASTER, BROWN & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 23 Nassau-st., New-York.
Agents for the sale of
Government, State, City, Railroad and other Securities. Interest coupons purchased, and collections made on all points in the United States.
Special attention given to the sale and purchase of Southern securities, on commission.
R. A. LANCASTER, JAMES O. PROUDFIT,
J. WILLCOX BROWN, J. CAMPBELL MABEN.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY,
OFFICE OF SECRETARY AND TREASURER,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 25, 1870.
ANNUAL MEETING.—THE ANNUAL meeting of the stockholders of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, Ohio, at 10 o'clock A. M. on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 4, 1871.
The transfer-books will be closed on SATURDAY, Dec. 3, 1870, and reopened on THURSDAY, Jan. 5, 1871. G. A. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

STERLING EXCHANGE ON THE Imperial Bank of London, and Clews, Habicht & Co., London; the Provincial Bank of Ireland, Dublin, and branches; the National Bank of Scotland, Edinburgh, and branches, in sums to suit purchasers. Travelers credits available in all parts of the United Kingdom and the Continent; also commercial credits. Interest allowed on deposits either in coin or currency.
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.
CLEWS, HABICHT & CO.,
No. 5 Lothbury, London.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT a meeting of the stockholders of the Hempstead and Rockaway Railroad Company will be held at the office of said Company, No. 78 Broadway, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 1, 1871, at 1 o'clock P. M., at which will be submitted for consideration an agreement for the consolidation of said Company with the New-York and Hempstead Plains Railroad Company.
THOS. C. GOETCHIUS,
Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1870.

OFFICE METROPOLITAN GAS-LIGHT CO.,
BROADWAY, CORNER 42D-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1870.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Metropolitan Gas-light Company for election of Directors will be held on MONDAY, Jan. 9, 1871, at this office. Poll open from 12 M. to 2 P. M.
The transfer-book will be closed from the evening of Dec. 24, 1870, to the morning of Jan. 10, 1871.
WM. MEIKLEHAM, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1870.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company and for inspectors, will be held at the Company's office, No. 71 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 10, 1871, commencing at 12 o'clock M. and closing at 1 o'clock P. M.
A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

THE OCEAN NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1870.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank for the ensuing year will be held at their banking-rooms, corner of Broadway and Barclay-st., on TUESDAY, the 10th of January next. Polls open from 12 o'clock to 1 P. M.
J. S. HARTSHORNE, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1870.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS for this Bank will be held at the banking-room on TUESDAY, the 10th day of January, 1871. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
J. L. WORTH, Cashier.

NINTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1870.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking-rooms, Nos. 407 and 409 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 10, 1871, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.
JOHN T. HILL, Cashier.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA & WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1870.
TRANSFER-BOOKS OF THE MORRIS and Essex Railroad Company will be closed from morning of Dec. 12 till morning of Jan. 3, 1871.
A. J. ODELL, Treasurer.

GROCERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1870.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking-house, on the 10th day of January next, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock.
SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier.

PERSONAL.

E. W. KENDALL, HAVING BEEN DIScharged from our employ, we hereby caution the public from entering into any business contracts with him in our name, as we shall not hold ourselves in any way responsible for such contracts, either private or otherwise, from this date.
W. KRZYZANOWSKI & CO.
SAVANNAH, Ga., Dec. 26.

MRS. J. N.—PLEASE REMEMBER ME BY the 10th of January. Arrange matters and oblige DOCTOR.

DIVIDENDS.

HARTFORD AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD OFFICE,
HARTFORD, Dec. 20, 1870.
NOTICE.
A Quarterly Dividend of $3 on each share of full stock, and $1 50 on each share scrip stock, standing on the books the 23d inst., has been declared by the Board of Directors of the Hartford and New-Haven Railroad Company, payable on Friday, the 30th day of December.
Stockholders in New-York will receive their dividend at the Union National Bank.
The transfer-books will be closed from the 24th to the 30th of December, both days inclusive.
S. P. CONNER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON RAILROAD CO., (STONINGTON RAILROAD,)
NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1870.
A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. out of the earnings of the last six months will be paid at the office of Messrs. M. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 39 William-st., on the 31st day of December, free of Government tax. Transfer-books will be closed until the 3d prox. F. B. NOYES, Secretary.

OFFICE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.,
NO. 120 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
THE INTEREST MATURING ON the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation of the coupons therefor at the office of Jay Cooke & Co., in the City of New-York, on and after TUESDAY, Jan. 3, 1871, free of Government tax. A. H. BARNEY, Treasurer.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1870.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. from the earnings of the current six months, payable to stockholders on the 31st inst.
The transfer-books will remain closed from date to Jan. 3, 1871. A. GILBERT, Cashier.

THE COUPONS OF THE NEW-YORK and Oswego Midland Railroad First Mortgage Seven per Cent. Gold Bonds, due Jan. 1, 1871, will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the banking-house of GEORGE OPDYKE & CO., No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.
The transfer-books of the registered bonds will close on the 24th inst., and reopen on Jan. 3, 1871.
D. C. LITTLEJOHN, President.
OSWEGO, Dec. 16, 1870.

BANK OF AMERICA,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1870.
THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of the Bank of America have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent. for the current six months, free from tax, payable to the stockholders on and after Friday, Dec. 30, 1870.
The transfer-books will remain closed from this date until the morning of Jan. 3, 1871.
ROBERT JAFFRAY, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE COLUMBUS, CHICAGO AND INDIANA CENTRAL RAILWAY CO.,
NO. 57 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1870.
COUPONS OF THE COLUMBUS AND Indianapolis Central Railway; the Indiana Central Railway, and the Chicago and Great Eastern Railway Company, due Jan. 1, will be paid at St. Nicholas National Bank, No. 7 Wall-st.
B. E. SMITH, President.

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE OF THE RONDOUT AND OSWEGO RAILROAD COMPANY,
RONDOUT, N. Y., Dec. 12, 1870.
THE COUPONS DUE JAN. 1, 1871, on the First Mortgage Bonds of the Rondout and Oswego Railroad Company will be paid on presentation at the office of Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in the City of New-York, on and after the 2d day of January, 1871.
JOHN C. BRODHEAD, President.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY,
BOSTON, Dec. 15, 1870.
THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST Mortgage Bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, due Jan. 1, 1871, will be paid in gold, free of Government tax, on and after that date, at the office of the Company in Boston and at the banking-house of Morton, Bliss & Co., New-York. Schedules of coupons will be received for examination on and after the 26th inst.
JOHN M. S. WILLIAMS, Treasurer.

THE NASSAU FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BROOKLYN, (OFFICES, NOS. 29 AND 30 COURT-ST., BROOKLYN, AND NO. 65 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,)
BROOKLYN, Dec. 20, 1870.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have THIS DAY declared a semi-annual Dividend of Ten per Cent. payable Dec. 27, 1870. WILLIAM T. LANE, Secretary.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD CO., NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1870.
THIS COMPANY HAS DECLARED a dividend of Six per Cent., payable on 31st December inst., in stock of Morris and Essex Railroad Company.
Transfer-books will be closed until morning of Jan. 3. A. J. ODELL, Treasurer.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1870.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., from the earnings of the current six months, payable on the 30th inst.
The transfer-books will remain closed until Jan. 3, 1871. J. D. VERMILYE, President.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK,
GREENWICH-ST., CORNER WARREN,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1870.
A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., free of tax, has this day been declared, payable on the 31st inst.
The transfer-books will remain closed until Jan. 3, 1871. J. L. JEWETT, JR., Cashier.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK
NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1870.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after 30th December next. The transfer-books will be closed until 5th January, 1871. W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1870.
A DIVIDEND OF THREE PER CENT., free of taxes, will be paid to the stockholders of this bank, out of the earnings of the past six months, on the 31st inst. By order of the Board of Directors.
GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

THE COUPONS DUE JAN. 1, 1871, on the ten per cent. bonds of the County of Buchanan, Missouri, will be paid at the Bank of America, New-York, on presentation, on and after that date, free of tax.
TANNER & CO.,
Bankers, No. 11 Wall-st.,
Financial Agents of the County.

PHENIX NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1870.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have this day declared a Dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT., free from tax, payable Dec. 30, 1870.
The transfer-books will be closed from this date until Jan. 3, 1871. JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

WEST WISCONSIN RAILROAD COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1870.
THE COUPONS OF THE WEST Wisconsin Railroad Land Grand Bonds, payable in New-York, and due 1st January, 1871, will be paid on and after that date, on presentation at the banking office of White, Morris & Co., No. 29 Wall-st.
WM. J. OSBORN, Treasurer.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 283 Bowery, near Houston-st. DIVIDEND—The Trustees have declared a dividend at the rate of SIX per Cent. per annum on all sums of from $5 to $10,000 entitled thereto, for the six months and three months ending Dec. 31, payable on and after Jan. 16. ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President; HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

ATLANTIC NATIONAL BANK, NO. 142 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1870.
DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE Atlantic National Bank have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., free of all tax, payable on Friday, the 30th instant. The transfer-books will be closed from Dec. 21 until Jan. 3, 1871. F. L. TAINTOR, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK,
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1870.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Three per Cent., free of tax, payable on the 31st of December, 1870. The transfer-books will be closed from the 20th inst. to Jan. 3, 1871. A. S. APGAR, Cashier.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1870.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free of tax, payable to the stockholders on the 31st inst. The transfer-book will be closed from this date until Jan. 3, 1871. WM. H. COX, Cashier.

STUYVESANT BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1870.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FIFteen Directors and three Inspectors of Election of this Bank will be held at their banking-house, No. 744 Broadway on TUESDAY, Jan. 3, 1871, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
JOHN VAN ORDEN, Cashier.

THIRTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND HANOVER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand at their office, No. 120 Broadway. I. REMSEN LANE,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1870. Secretary.

OFFICE OF MACON AND BRUNSWICK RAILROAD COMPANY, MACON, Ga., Dec. 26, 1870.
THE COUPONS ON THE BONDS OF this Company, indorsed by the State of Georgia and maturing Jan. 1, will be paid at office of DABNEY, MORGAN & CO., New-York, on and after 3d prox.
GEORGE H. HAZLEHURST, President.

OFFICE OF THE STUYVESANT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NOS. 122 BOWERY AND 200 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1870.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after the 27th inst.
WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1870.
THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have THIS DAY declared a Dividend of SIX (6) PER CENT., payable on the 27th of December, 1870.
The transfer-books will remain closed until the 3d of January, 1871. J. L. WORTH, Cashier.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Dec. 22, 1870.
THE COUPONS DUE JAN. 1, PROX., payable in New-York, on first mortgage bonds, Montgomery and West Point Railroad Company, will be paid at the National Bank of the Republic.
CHAS. T. POLLARD, President.

PEORIA, PEKIN AND JACKSONVILLE RAILROAD CO.,
OFFICE NO. 55 CHAMBERS-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1870.
THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE first mortgage bonds of this Company, due Jan. 1, 1871, will be paid at the Importers' and Traders' National Bank. JOHN ALLEN, President.

WEST SIDE BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1870.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Twelve Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking-room, corner Eighth-avenue and Thirty-fourth-street, on TUESDAY, Jan. 10, 1871. Polls open from 11 till 12 M. JOHN W. B. DOBLER, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1870.
ELEVENTH WARD BANK.—THE Directors of this Bank have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three (3) per Cent., free of all tax, payable on and after the 30th instant.
CHARLES E. BROWN, Cashier.

EAST RIVER NATIONAL BANK DIVIDEND.—A Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., free from all taxes, has been declared from the profits of the last six months, payable Jan. 3, 1871.
Z. E. NEWELL, Cashier.

THE COUPONS OF THE ATHENS County Bonds, due Jan. 1, 1871, will be paid upon presentation, on and after Tuesday, Jan. 3, at the office of WM. HOGE & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

EXTRA DIVIDEND.
UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Canal-st., corner of Laight.
The Board of Trustees have THIS DAY declared the usual half yearly dividend of THREE (3) PER CENT.; also an extra dividend of ONE PER CENT. (being FOUR PER CENT. for the current six months,) to all depositors entitled thereto; payable on or after Jan. 21.
If the Interest is not withdrawn it will be credited the account, and bear interest from Jan. 1, as an original deposit
ASSETS, $8,012,460 76.
Money deposited on or before Jan. 20 will bear interest from Jan. 1.
JOHN McLEAN, President.
N. J. HAINES,
W. S. WHITLOCK, Vice-Presidents.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1870.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST.,
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 30, 1870.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.
The transfer-books of this Company will be closed on WEDNESDAY, the 14th of December next, and reopened on TUESDAY, the 10th of January, 1871.
A Dividend of Five per Cent. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of State tax, payable in cash on the 27th of December next to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 14th of December. All payable at this office.
All orders for dividends must be witnessed and stamped. S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

BOLIVAR, WASHINGTON AND ISSAQUENA COUNTIES.
The interest coupons upon the 10 per cent. bonds due Jan. 1, 1871, issued by the Board of Mississippi Levee Commissioners for the above counties will be paid at our office.
LANCASTER, BROWN & CO.,
No. 23 Nassau-st.

PETERSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY.
The coupons upon the bonds of this road maturing Jan. 1, 1871, will be paid at our office.
LANCASTER, BROWN & CO.,
No. 23 Nassau-st.

RICHMOND AND YORK RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY.
The coupons of the first mortgage bonds of this railroad, due Jan. 1, 1871, will be paid by us.
LANCASTER, BROWN & CO.,
No. 23 Nassau-st.

ATLANTA AND RICHMOND AIR LINE RAILWAY COMPANY.
The semi-annual coupons upon the bonds of this Railway Company, due Jan. 1, 1871, will be paid at our office. LANCASTER, BROWN & CO.,
No. 23 Nassau-st.

NORWICH AND WORCESTER RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE,
NORWICH, Conn., Dec. 20, 1870.
DIVIDEND—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on the 31st inst., at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company's office, No. 26 Exchange-place, New-York, to the stockholders whose names are on the stock ledger on the 23d inst.
Transfer-books will be closed from the 23d inst. to the 12th of January next.
G. S. PERKINS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
TONTINE BUILDINGS, NO. 88 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1870.
FIFTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of THREE (3) PER CENT., payable to the stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after the 5th of January next.
Transfer-books will be closed at 3 P. M. on the 27th inst., and reopened on the morning of the 9th prox.
HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE,
CORNER OF 4TH-AV. AND 26TH-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1870.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have declared a dividend of Four per Cent. on the preferred and common stocks, free of Government tax, payable on the 31st day of December, 1870, at this office. The transfer-books will be closed at 2 P. M. Dec. 19, 1870, and opened at 10 A. M. on 4th day of January, 1871.
C. VANDERBILT, JR., Treasurer.

INTEREST ON CITY STOCKS.—THE interest on the bonds and stocks of the Corporation of the City of New-York, due Feb. 1, 1871, will be paid on that day, by JNO. J. BRADLEY, Esq., Chamberlain of the City, at his office in the new Court-house.
The transfer-books will be closed FRIDAY, Dec. 30, 1870. RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Controller.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
CONTROLLER'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1870.

OFFICE OF CEDAR FALLS AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD COMPANY,
NO. 41 CEDAR-ST., corner of William-st.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1870.
THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST Mortgage Bonds of the Cedar Falls and Minnesota Railroad Company, due 1st January, 1871, will be paid on and after the 3d January, less Government tax, by the United States Trust Company, No. 49 Wall-st.
JOHN S. KENNEDY, President.

BANKING HOUSE OF JAY COOKE & CO.,
CORNER OF WALL AND NASSAU STS.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1870.
THE COUPONS DUE JAN. 1, 1871, upon First Mortgage Bonds of the LAKE SUPERIOR AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY will be paid upon presentation at our counter on and after that date. JAY COOKE & CO.

LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK,
NO. 29 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1870.
A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT. has this day been declared, payable to the stockholders on SATURDAY, 31st inst.
The transfer-books will remain closed until Jan. 3, 1870. N. F. PALMER, Cashier.

THE INTEREST ON THE JERSEY CITY bonds due on the 1st of January, 1871, will be paid on or after that date, at the First National Bank of Jersey City, and at the Central National Bank of the City of New-York.
DAVID HALLANAN, City Treasurer.
JERSEY CITY, Dec. 29, 1870.

OFFICE OF THE LONG ISLAND INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 203 MONTAGUE-ST., BROOKLYN,
AND NO. 48 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Dec. 31, 1870.
A DIVIDEND OF SEVEN PER CENT. has this day been declared payable on demand.
WM. W. HERSHAW, Secretary.

THE NATIONAL CITIZENS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1870.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT. has been declared, payable 31st inst. The transfer-books will remain closed until 3d day of January, 1871.
W. H. OAKLEY, Cashier.

TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1870.
A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT., free of tax, has been declared payable Dec. 31.
ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

LONG ISLAND BANK, Dec. 30, 1870.
DIVIDEND—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS bank have declared a dividend of Five per Cent., payable Dec. 31, 1870. A. J. BEEKMAN, Cashier.

BONDS OF THE CITY OF MEMPHIS.—The coupons maturing Jan. 1, 1871, on the Bonds of the City of Memphis, Tenn., are payable on and after Jan. 3 at the office of P. M. MYERS & CO., Bankers, No. 24 Pine-st.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ABIEL AKIN and LLOYD D. PEIRCE, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—This is to give notice that, by an indenture bearing date the 19th day of November, A. D. 1870, Abiel Akin and Lloyd D. Peirce, of the City of New-York, have conveyed and assigned all their estate and effects whatsoever to me as trustee upon trust, for the benefit of all the creditors of said Abiel Akin and Lloyd D. Peirce, and that said conveyance was duly executed according to the provisions of the forty-third section of an act of Congress, entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved March 2, 1867.—Dated at New-York, this 17th day of December, A. D. 1870.
WILLIAM A. BROWN, Trustee.
d20-law3wTu*

NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT.—NOTICE is hereby given that MAHLON H. FERRIS and JOHN L. HANSON, partners in trade as FERRIS & HANSON, of the township of Westfield, in the County of Union, and State of New-Jersey, have this day made an assignment to the subscriber, of their estate, for the equal benefit of their creditors, and that the said creditors must exhibit their respective claims to me at No. 39 Greene-st., New-York City, under oath or affirmation within the term of three months. ALFRED BRADY, Assignee.
Dated Dec. 10, 1870. d20-law3wTu

MEDICAL.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARriage—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

ALL UNFORTUNATES, FROM WHATever cause, requiring special medical treatment, may, with confidence, call on Dr. H. D. GRINDLE, No. 120 West 26th-st.

REWARDS.

$5,000 REWARD.—THE ABOVE REward is hereby offered for the arrest and conviction of the parties who made the murderous attack upon JONATHAN CRANDALL, the bank-watchman, in this village, on the night of the 27th of December inst.
ROWSE BABCOCK,
HORACE BABCOCK,
HORACE R. HALL,
CHARLES PERRY. Committee.
WESTERLY, R. I., Dec. 28, 1870.

STATIONERY.

DIARIES FOR 1871.—ALL SIZES, FROM 25 cents to $3. All kinds of blank books, stationery and printing at low prices. Orders solicited. FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 45 Maiden-lane, New-York.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—Rich and elegant designs, from $9, $12, $15 up to $250.
T. B. STEWART & CO.,
No. 605 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

COAL.

BEST ENGLISH CANNEL COAL delivered at $17 per ton. Apply at Nos. 313 Bowery, 211 Greene and 473 Broome-st.
JACOB WEEKS.

SHIPPING.

THE ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS Sail every SATURDAY and alternate WEDNESDAY to and from Glasgow and Derry. Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark, to America, as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS.		"EXTRA" STEAMERS.	
Anglia	Sat., Jan. 7	Britannia	Wed., Jan. 11
Australia	Sat., Jan. 14	Iowa	Wed., Jan. 25
India	Sat., Jan. 21	Tyrian	Wed., Feb. 8
Columbia	Sat., Jan. 28	Britannia	Wed., Feb. 22
Europa	Sat., Feb. 4	Iowa	Wed., Mar. 8
Caledonia	Sat., Feb. 11	Tyrian	Wed., Mar. 22

and every SATURDAY and alternate WEDNESDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York, at noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY, TO LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, OR DERRY:

First Cabin $65 and $75, according to location.

Cabin excursion tickets, good for 12 months securing best accommodations, $130.

Intermediate, $33; Steerage, $28.

Certificates, at REDUCED RATES, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.

Drafts issued, payable on presentation.

Apply at the Company's offices to
HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Saturday, Jan. 7, 2 P. M.
CITY OF LIMERICK, (via Halifax,) Tuesday, Jan. 10, 1 P. M.
CITY OF WASHINGTON..Saturday, Jan. 14, 12 M.
CITY OF PARIS..........Saturday, Jan. 21, 2 P. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
1st Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Halifax, N. S.	20	To Halifax, N. S.	15

Passengers also forwarded to Antwerp, Rotterdam, Sweden, Norway, and Denmark, at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY as follows:

COLORADO, Capt. T. F. FREEMAN. Jan. 4, at 2½ P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. WILLIAMS...Jan. 11, at 9 A. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. FORSYTH, Jan. 18, at 2½ P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. J. W. FREEMAN, Jan. 25, at 9 A. M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE..............Feb. 1, at 2½ P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. GREEN..........Feb. 8, at 8 A. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

CUNARD LINE.
THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Parthia, Wednes., Jan. 4	Siberia, Thursday, Jan. 19
Samaria, Thursday, Jan. 5	Cuba, Wednesday, Jan. 25
Algeria, Wednes., Jan. 11	Aleppo, Thursday, Jan. 26
Calabria, Thursd., Jan. 12	Russia, Wednesday, Feb. 1
Abyssinia, Weds., Jan. 18	Batavia, Thursday, Feb. 2
via Halifax.	

RATES OF PASSAGE.

By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying Steerage:
First Cabin, $130, gold. Second Cabin, $80, gold.
First Cabin to Paris......................$145, gold.

By the Thursday steamers:
First Cabin, $80, gold. Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 47 North River.

THE QUEEN, THOMSON, Saturday, Jan. 7.
ERIN, BRAGG, Saturday, Jan. 14.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $75 and $65, currency; steerage, $28 currency.

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32 currency.

For further particulars apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

LAFAYETTE......ROUSSAU...SATURDAY, Dec. 31
VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT..SATURDAY, Jan. 28

For freight or passage apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.
FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:

First Class.	Steerage.
$125 to $170,	$60.

according to the location of berth.

These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon ON 4TH AND 20TH OF EACH MONTH, except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

JAN. 4, OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. CONNER, connecting with COLORADO, Capt. PARKER.

Departure of 20th every month will touch at San Jose Guatemala.

Steamer AMERICA will leave San Francisco Feb. 1, 1871, for China and Japan.

All freight for San Francisco will go fast, and be received until 4 P. M. Tuesday, Jan. 3.

Freight for Central American and South Pacific ports will be received until 4 P. M. on Saturday, Dec. 31, 1870, only. All the usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.

For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the office, Pier No. 42 North River.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER, Jan. 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Feb. 23.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM, March 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, sailing regularly every THURSDAY at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE..............Jan. 5
MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS, (via Nassau) Jan. 12
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS............Jan. 19

For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.,
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS, will sail Jan. 12, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.—New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier No. 17 East River, at 3 P. M.

CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman....Saturday, Jan. 7.
CLEOPATRA, Phillips...........Wednesday, Jan. 18.
CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken.......Saturday, Jan. 28.
CLEOPATRA, Phillips..............Tuesday, Feb. 7.

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

Cleopatra goes to Havana only; takes no passengers.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,
TUESDAYS,
THURSDAYS
AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. CHEESEMAN, THURSDAY, Jan. 5, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Jan. 7, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, Jan. 7, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West-st.

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, Jan. 10, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

C. D. OWENS, Agent, A. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway.	GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

DELAWARE AND NEW-YORK S. S. CO., Pier No. 21 N. R.—The steamer *W. W. Coit* will leave for Lewes, Del., Monday and Thursday, at 4 P. M., taking freight for all points on the Junction and Breakwater and Delaware Railroads. Returning, leave Lewes Wednesdays and Saturdays at 4 P. M.

For freight and passage apply at office on pier.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned under the firm name of FEARING & CAMPBELL is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. Either of the partners may sign in liquidation.

No. 7 Broad-st., New-York, Dec. 31, 1870.
H. S. FEARING,
JOHN CAMPBELL,
GEORGE R. FEARING.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT the undersigned have formed a limited partnership in the City of New-York, pursuant to the provisions of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York.

That the name or firm under which such partnership is to be conducted is CAMPBELL & RICHMOND.

That the general nature of the business intended to be trasacted by such partnership, is buying and selling gold, stocks, bonds, and other securities, procuring loans on commission, being the general business conducted by brokers in the City of New-York.

That the names of all the general and special partners interested in such partnership are John Campbell, who resides in the City of Paterson, in the State of New-Jersey, David Richmond, who resides in the City and County of New-York, who are the General Partners therein, Henry S. Fearing, who resides in the City and County of New-York, and George R. Fearing, who resides in the City and County of New-York, who are the Special Partners therein.

That the said Henry S. Fearing has contributed as capital to the common stock the sum of fifty thousand dollars, and the said George R. Fearing has contributed as capital to the common stock the sum of fifty thousand dollars.

That such partnership is to commence upon the 1st day of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, and to terminate upon the 1st day of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three.

Dated at the City of New-Pork, this twenty-ninth day of December, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

U. S. 5 ct. Rev. stamp canceled.
JOHN CAMPBELL,
DAVID RICHMOND,
H. S. FEARING,
GEORGE R. FEARING.

NOTICE.—THE FIRM OF WOTHERSPOON & McTAVISH is dissolved by its own limitation. Mr. D. A. McTAVISH will continue the Corn Exchange business in his own name, at No. 68 Beaver-st. The Gold and Foreign Exchange Brokerage business will be carried on as heretofore, by the subscribers, at No. 2 Exchange-place. WOTHERSPOON & CO.
31st December, 1870.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name of SMITH, STURGES & CO., is this day dissolved by its own limitation, Mr. STURGES withdrawing.
GAMALIEL G. SMITH,
THEODORE STURGES,
CHAS. W. OGDEN,
THEO. C. WALLACE.

The iron and commission business will be continued by the remaining partners at Nos. 342, 344 and 346 Pearl-st., under the firm name of GAM'L G. SMITH & CO.
GAMALIEL G. SMITH,
CHARLES W. OGDEN,
THEO. C. WALLACE.

The undersigned will continue the agencies of the Carbon Iron Company, and the Catasauqua Manufacturing Company, at No. 175 Pearl-st.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1870. THEO. STURGES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of F. D. COBB & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
F. D. COBB,
DANIEL COBB,
M. F. HAZEN,
CHARLES A. LAMBARD.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1870.

The undersigned have formed a copartnership for continuing the business at the same place, under the same firm name, F. D. COBB & CO.
F. D. COBB,
CHARLES A. LAMBARD.
NO. 19 BROAD-ST., New-York, Jan. 2, 1871.

The undersigned will continue the stock commission business at No. 19 Broad-st.
M. F. HAZEN.
JAN. 2, 1871.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1870,
No. 42 PINE-ST.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of COLE & RUTTER, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner will sign in liquidation.
ALBERT COLE,
JOHN P. RUTTER.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1871,
No. 42 PINE-ST.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of RUTTER & GROSS, for the transaction of a General Stock and Bond Brokerage business.
JOHN P. RUTTER,
J. LOUIS GROSS, JR.

OFFICE OF BRITTON, VAN VECHTEN & MARKHAM,
NO. 5 NEW-STREET,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1871.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS day formed a copartnership under the firm name of BRITTON, VAN VECHTEN & MARKHAM, for the transaction of a general banking and brokerage business in stocks, bonds, gold and other securities on commission.

CHARLES P. BRITTON,
Late of the firm of Wm. I. Peake & Co.
JOHN VAN VECHTEN,
Late of the firm of Van Vechten & Moore.
FRANK C. MARKHAM,
Formerly Frank C. Markham & Co., and member New-York Stock Exchange.

OFFICE OF BOGERT & WHITE,
NO. 13 BROAD-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1870.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership heretofore existing under the firm name of BOGERT & WHITE, between CHARLES L. BOGERT and SAMUEL WHITE, JR., is this day dissolved, by reason of the death of Mr. SAMUEL WHITE, JR. The undersigned will continue to carry on the Commission Stock Brokerage business, on his own account, at No. 13 Broad-st.
CHARLES L. BOGERT.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1870.

ALEXANDER TAYLOR, JR., WITHDRAWS from our firm this day. The business will be continued as heretofore.
TAYLORS BROTHERS,
No. 17 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1871.

ALEXANDER TAYLOR RESUMES business this day with his son, ALEXANDER TAYLOR, JR., (late of Taylors Brothers,) under firm name of
ALEXANDER TAYLOR & SON,
No. 56 Broadway,
Corner of Exchange-place.

NOTICE.—MR. CHARLES F. BURRELL RETIRES from our firm this day.
JOHN MOTT & CO.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1870.

Mr. JOSEPH L. KING, late of the firm of A. G. Hyde & Co., becomes a partner in our house from this date.
JOHN MOTT & CO.
NEW YORK, Jan. 2, 1871.

THE FIRM OF BALLIN & SANDER is dissolved this day by the retirement of Mr. CHARLES SANDER from active business.

The business will be continued by the undersigned under the firm of EUGENE S. BALLIN & CO.
EUGENE S. BALLIN.
L. E. BALLIN.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1870.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1871.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY entered into copartnership under the firm name of JOHN VOGT & CO., for the purpose of importing and selling French China, Glassware, &c., at Nos. 35 and 37 Park-place.
JOHN F. H. VOGT,
CHARLES VOGT.
GUSTAV VOGT,
HUGO HERRFELDT.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1871.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE—MR. H. Y. LEAVITT becomes a partner in our firm from this date, and the business will be continued under the name of LEAVITT, GOULD & CO.
LEAVITT & GOULD.
No. 51 Exchange-place.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1870.

THE COPARTNERSHIP OF KNAPP & BURDETT is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
SHEPHERD KNAPP, JR.
JESSE B. BURDETT.

SHEPHERD KNAPP, Jr., will continue the business at the old office, No. 19 New-st.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of FAILING & HATT, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either one will sign in liquidation.
HENRY FAILING,
JOHN A. HATT.
JAN. 1, 1871.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between JOHN F. H. VOGT and CHARLES J. H. VAGT, under the firm name of JOHN VOGT & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. JOHN F. H. VOGT will sign in liquidation.
JOHN F. H. VOGT,
CHARLES J. H. VAGT.
DEC. 31, 1870.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED have this day associated themselves under the firm name of CHARLES VOGT & CO., for the importation of French China and Foreign Glassware.
CHARLES F. H. VOGT.
H. M. F. GRUBE.
JAN. 1, 1871.

WE HAVE THIS DAY ASSOCIATED with us in business JAMES O. PROUDFIT and J. CAMPBELL MABEN. The style of the firm will remain as heretofore.
LANCASTER, BROWN & CO.,
No. 23 Nassau-st.
JAN. 2, 1871.

OFFICE OF JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS, No. 8 Wall-st.

MR. EDWARD TUCK BECOMES A partner in our respective firms in Paris and New-York, from this date. JOHN MUNROE & CO.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1871.

NOTICE.—MR. HOWELL L. WILLIAMS, JR., withdraws from our firm, owing to ill-health, and Mr. WARNER J. ROBERTS is admitted as a partner from this date.
JAN. 2, 1871. SHEPPARD GANDY & CO.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS THIS DAY commenced a general commission and brokerage business at Nos. 320 and 322 Broadway, (over the Central National Bank.) WILLIS L. PARKER.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1871.

M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 12 PINE-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1871.

MR. EDWARD K. GOODNOW HAS this day been admitted as partner in our house.
M. K. JESUP & CO.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1870.

MR. WILLIAM H. PHIPPS WITHDRAWS THIS DAY from our firms in New-York, Philadelphia and Paris.
DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.

NELSON H. BENSON, JR., HAS THIS day withdrawn from our firm.
GROSS, MARCH & CO.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1870.

MR. GEORGE C. MAGOUN IS A PARTNER in our firm from this date.
KIDDER, PEABODY & CO.
BOSTON, Jan. 2, 1871.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1871.

CHARLES DAVIS HAS THIS DAY become a partner in our firm.
DIX & MORRIS.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm name of E. J. & D. E. HAWLEY, has this day been dissolved, by mutual consent.
E. JUDSON HAWLEY,
D. EDWIN HAWLEY.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1870.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have this day formed a partnership, under the firm name of E. JUDSON HAWLEY & CO., for the transaction of a banking and commission business in Government securities, bonds, stocks, gold, exchange, and mercantile paper, at No. 50 Wall-st.
E. JUDSON HAWLEY.
ALFRED W BARTLETT.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1871.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm name of GRANT & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner will sign the firm name in liquidation.
R. S. GRANT.
JOHN CHILD.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1870.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, under the firm name of GRANT & CO., and will transact a general banking and stock commission business, at No. 48 Wall-st., New-York.
R. SUYDAM GRANT.
GEO. ST. JOHN SHEFFIELD.
J. EDWARD SIMMONS.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1871.

OFFICE OF DODGE, KIMBALL & MOORE,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 14 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1871.

MR. R. J. KIMBALL HAS THIS DAY withdrawn from the firm of DODGE, KIMBALL & MOORE, and the business will be continued by O. A. DODGE & and E. D. MOORE under the style and firm of DODGE & MOORE.
A. O. DODGE,
R. J. KIMBALL,
E. D. MOORE.

R. J. KIMBALL
Will continue business in buying and selling Stocks, Bonds, Gold, Government Securities, &c., on commission, at No. 14 Wall-st., New-York.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the firm of BUCKWELL & SPRING, commission merchants, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, John B. Spring retiring from the firm.
JOHN BUCKWELL,
JOHN B. SPRING.
Dated NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1871.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1871.

WE HAVE THIS DAY ADMITTED Mr. WILLIAM B. WADSWORTH as partner in our house.
LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER.

MR. FRANCIS B. ARNOLD HAS BEEN admitted a partner in our firm.
ARNOLD, STURGES & CO.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1871.

DRY GOODS.

LORD & TAYLOR,
BROADWAY, CORNER 20TH-ST., NEW-YORK.

GENERAL REDUCTION,
previous to taking our usual semi-annual inventory.

DRESS GOODS.
6-4 ALL WOOL PLAIDS, AT $1 PER YARD,
REDUCED FROM $2 50.
All Wool Serges at 50c.,
REDUCED FROM $1.
Best Quality American Delaines,
AT 12½c. PER YARD.
ALSO,
BLACK CASHMERE AND DRAP D'ETE,
VERY LOW.

CLOAKS AT RETAIL.

CLOTH WINTER CLOAKS at $10, reduced from $20.
CLOTH WINTER CLOAKS at $12, reduced from $25.
REAL ASTRAKHAN CLOAKS $20, reduced from $30
ALSO,
LARGE ASSORTMENT OF PARIS-MADE
CLOTH AND VELVET GARMENTS
AT
Fifty Cents on the Dollar.

LORD & TAYLOR.
BROADWAY AND 20TH-ST.
GRAND AND CHRYSTIE STS.

FURS! FURS!

RUSSIAN SABLE,
HUDSON BAY SABLE,
ALASKA SABLE,
ROYAL ERMINE,
AND MINK SETS,
AT REDUCED PRICES.

LORD & TAYLOR,
BROADWAY AND 20TH-ST.

R. H. MACY.
A fine assortment of
REAL LACE GOODS.
FRENCH AND SCOTCH EMBROIDERIES,
EMBROIDERED LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS.
HOUSE-KEEPING AND HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS, BOOKS, &C.,
At Popular Prices.
R. H. MACY,
14th-st. and 6th-av.

PROPOSALS.

WROUGHT AND CAST IRON WORK.

POST-OFFICE AND UNITED STATES COURT-HOUSE, NEW-YORK CITY,
OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT, Dec. 15, 1870.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Superintendent until 12 M., Jan. 15, 1871, for furnishing, delivering, fitting, and putting in place the cast and wrought iron work exhibited in plans, specifications and schedules now in this office, consisting of cast-iron columns, bed-plates, &c., and wrought-iron beams, girders, &c.

The work of the columns, iron beams and girders must be furnished, delivered, fitted, and put in place complete, within four months after date of written notice to commence the work, and the remainder as rapidly as required by the progress of the work, and as demanded by the Superintendent.

The contractors will be permitted the use of the derricks and engines in putting the work in place, without charge, but will be required to pay the time of the men employed in working them, who will be furnished by the Department when required.

Scaffolding to be furnished by the contractors.

Proposals will be made by the piece or by weight for the various castings and beams as provided for in the schedules.

The work will not be subdivided among different bidders, but will be considered in the aggregate.

Payments will be made monthly, deducting ten per cent. until the final completion of the contract.

All bids must be accompanied by a penal bond in the sum of $25,000, that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded him, the sufficiency of the security to be certified by the United States Judge, Clerk of the United States Court, or District-Attorney of the district where he resides.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if it be deemed for the interest of the Government to do so; and any bid that is not made on the printed form to be obtained in this office, and does not conform in every respect to the requirements of this advertisement, will not be considered; neither will any proposals be received from parties who are not themselves engaged in the manufacture of cast or wrought iron work, and who have not the necessary facilities for getting out the castings or rolled beams.

Proposals will be indorsed "Bids for Iron Work," and addressed to CALVIN T. HULBURD, Superintendent.

PROPOSALS
FOR THE ERECTION OF TEMPORARY ADOBE BUILDINGS, AT FORT QUITMAN, TEXAS.
HEAD-QUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS,
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, Nov. 7, 1870.
SEALED PROPOSALS,

In triplicate, of the form furnished by the undersigned, will be received at this office, until 12 M. on THURSDAY, the 23d day of February, 1871, for the erection of the following temporary buildings at Fort Quitman, Texas, viz.:

One (1) set Major's Quarters.
Four (4) sets Captain's Quarters.
Eight (8) sets Lieutenant's Quarters.
Four (4) sets Barracks.
One (1) Adjutant's Office.
One (1) set Quartermaster's Stables.
One (1) Quartermaster's Storehouse, with office.
One (1) Commissary Storehouse, with office.
One (1) Guard-house.
Two (2) sets Cavalry Stables.

Plans and specifications can be examined at the United States Quartermaster's Office at Washington, D. C.; New-Orleans, La.; Fort Quitman, Texas; and at the office of the Depot Quartermaster, San Antonio, Texas.

Details and requirements furnished by the undersigned, (a copy of the latter with this advertisement,) to be furnished to each proposal offered.
JAMES A. EKIN,
Chief Quartermaster, Department of Texas.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CHURCH OF THE ATONEMENT.—WM. T. SABINE, Rector, and GEORGE T. M. DAVIS, Warden.—For sale—One of the very best pews in the Church; cost, $1,100; will be sold for $750. Address M. K., Post-office Box No. 210, Paterson, N J.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

TO LET, FURNISHED—TWO OR three rooms, on parlor floor, to one or more gentlemen; also, room on third floor; references exchanged. No. 45 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 251, CORNER OF 28TH-ST.—One suite of three or four rooms, on third floor, with private table; also, one single room for a gentleman; Frenchman cook.

SECOND FLOOR—SPACIOUS AND WELL furnished, with or without private table; No. 53 West 33d-st., between Broadway and 5th-av. References required.

ONE SUITE OF BRIGHT, CHEERFUL rooms in a private family; comforts of a home offered; private table if desired; references exchanged. No. 278 4th-av., nearly opposite Calvary Church.

NO. 343 WEST 23D-ST.—A COMFORTABLY-furnished room, with board, for two persons, at $12; also a room, with board, for three, at $18.

NO. 258 WEST 23D-ST.—FIRST-CLASS rooms, en suite or singly, to families, or gentlemen, with board. References.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH-ST.—HANDSOMELY-furnished room for a family or party of gentlemen; also single rooms; house and table first-class.

SAVINGS BANKS.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK.
NEW-YORK, December, 1870.

Interest will be paid to depositors, at the rate of Six (6) per Cent., on all sums from Five Dollars to Two Thousand Dollars; and on all sums exceeding Two Thousand Dollars, Five (5) per Cent. upon such excess of deposits, agreeably with the provisions of the by-laws, and payable on and after MONDAY, Jan. 16, 1871.

All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest from Jan. 1.

By order of the Trustees.
THOMAS JEREMIAH, President.
G. H. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK,
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums. Deposits made now will draw interest from Jan. 1. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK.
THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY.
(Chartered by the Government of the United States.)
No. 185 Bleecker-st.
DEPOSITS OVER $2,000,000.

INTEREST payable or compounded, free of all taxes, THREE TIMES in each year, or every thirty days, as depositors prefer. A specialty made of allowing interest from date of each deposit on sums of $50 and upward, so that funds may not be idle for months as in most Banks, but may return an income promptly. Married women and children have exclusive control over their money deposited in the National Savings Bank. All accounts strictly private and confidential. Deposits can be sent by express. All deposits payable ON DEMAND, with interest due.

Especial advantages afforded to trustees, guardians and others, having in charge trust funds; also, to societies, lodges, divisions, associations, &c.

Open daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.
JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

INTEREST FROM THE FIRST OF EACH MONTH.
CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 58 Bowery, corner of Canal-st., New-York.

Present rate of interest, SIX PER CENT. on all sums from $5 to $10,000.

Money deposited on or before Jan. 20 will bear interest from Jan. 1.

Interest calculated from the 1st of the month following the day of deposit, and is computed and paid, or credited, Jan. 1 and July 1, on the amount in bank on those days.

Bank open EVERY DAY from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.
E. A. QUINTARD, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., opposite Cooper Institute.
THIRTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.

JANUARY, 1871. By direction of the Trustees of this Bank, the usual semi-annual interest, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, will be paid on all sums entitled thereto on and after THURSDAY, Jan. 12, or, if not withdrawn, will be added to the account and draw interest from Jan. 1.

DEPOSITS made on or before Jan. 20, will draw interest from Jan. 1.

SIX PER CENT. allowed on ALL SUMS of $5 and upward. One Dollar received.
ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

EAST RIVER Savings Institution,
NO. 3 CHAMBERS-ST.
FORTY-FIFTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1870.

INTEREST AT THE RATE OF SEVEN (7) PER CENT. PER ANNUM will be paid on all sums which have remained on deposit for three or six months previous to the 1st day of January, 1871. Interest not called for will be credited as an original deposit.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3, and on Thursdays from 10 to 7. WILLIAM H. SLOCUM, President.
CHARLES A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

Broadway Savings Institution,
NO. 237 BROADWAY, entrance on Park-place.

Interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending Dec. 31, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum on all sums of $5 and upward, will be paid on and after MONDAY, Jan. 16, 1871.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Sec. PETER CUMMING, Acct.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.
Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1870.

INTEREST.—Semi-annual interest at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, on all sums from $1 to $5,000, will be paid on and after the THIRD MONDAY in January.

Interest will be added to accounts Jan. 1, and if not drawn bear interest as new deposits. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8 o'clock. SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
WM. B. BIBBINS, Secretary.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK,
No. 82 Nassau-st.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1870.

INTEREST, 1871.—Semi-annual interest at the rate of SIX per CENT. per annum (on all sums entitled thereto) will be paid depositors on and after MONDAY, Jan. 16.

INTEREST will be added to the depositor's account Jan. 1, and if not drawn will bear interest as new deposits. WM. VAN NAME, President.
HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1870.

INTEREST WILL BE PAID TO DEPOSITORS at the rate of seven per cent. per annum on all sums of $5 to $500, and six per cent. on sums exceeding $500, agreeably with the provisions of the by-laws, free from Government tax, and payable on and after Monday, 16th day of January, 1871.

All interest not called for will be credited as principal, and draw interest accordingly. All deposits made on or before January 10, 1871, will draw interest from the first. BENJAMIN F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.
JAMES BRYCE,
J. HARSEN RHOADES, Secretaries.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 283 Bowery, near Houston-st.—SIX per Cent. interest allowed on all sums, from $5 to $10,000. Deposits made now draw interests from Jan. 1.

GERMAN SPOKEN.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS and WEDNESDAYS from 10 to 7.
ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-av., corner of 14th-st.—SIX PER CENT. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1. R. H. BULL, President. C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM COOPER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at the residence of Mrs. Catharine Cooper, No. 294 West 11th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of February next.—Dated New-York, the 8th day of August, 1870.
CATHARINE COOPER, Executrix,
JOHN COOPER,
JOHN A. COOPER. Executors.
au9-1aw6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JACOB BRUSH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Wm. L. Morris, Esq., No. 52 Grove-st., in the City of New York, on or before the 24th day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 14th day of July, 1870. WM. E. BRUSH,
WM. L. MORRIS,
Executors of Jacob Brush.
jy19-1aw6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS THOMPSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Wm. C. Traphagen, No. 7 Warren-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of February next.—Dated New-York, the 25th day of July, 1870.
ELIZA THOMPSON, Executrix.
jy26-1aw6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against TRACY H. HARRIS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 165 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of May next, 1871.—Dated New-York, the 27th day of September, 1870.
SIDNEY S. HARRIS, Executor.
s27-1aw6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FELIX INGOLDSBY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of A. V. W. Van Vechten, No. 46 Pine-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of April next.—Dated, New-York, the 23d day of September, 1870.
FELIX R. O'ROURKE,
GEORGE FORD, Executors.
s27-1aw6mTu*

AMUSEMENTS.

SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' FAIR.

SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT ARMORY,
Broadway, 6th-av. and 35th-st.
ADMISSION ONLY 25 CENTS.
TUESDAY, JAN. 3.
WEDNESDAY, JAN. 4.
THURSDAY, JAN. 5.
OPEN FROM 7 TO 11 O'CLOCK.
ALL THE LARGE ARTICLES:
DIAMONDS, JEWELRY, CLOCKS,
BRONZES, UNITED STATES BONDS,
CHINA, PIANO, SEAL-SKIN ROBES,
&c., &c., &c,
WILL BE RAFFLED OFF,
and an
AUCTION HELD EVERY EVENING
for all remaining goods in the Fair.
GRAND RAFFLE LAST NIGHT.

ITALIAN OPERA.
FOURTEENTH-STREET THEATRE.
Lessees.................SNYDER & WHEATLEIGH
Business Manager........................D. DE VIVO
Brief season of Grand ITALIAN OPERA.
Opening night, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 4.
TROVATORE. TROVATORE. TROVATORE.
Debut of Mme. ROSE CZILLAG,

one of the finest of living prima donnas, from the principal opera-houses of Europe, who has created the greatest furor in her grand role of Leonora.

Mme. GAZZANIGA, in her great part of Azucena.
Signor LEFRANC, the famous Manrico.
Signor REYNA, Count de Luna, and others.
Conductor.............................Signor NICOLAO
FRIDAY, second opera night.
SATURDAY, Grand Gala Matinee.

Admission, $1. Reserved seats, 50 cents and $1 extra, according to location. Boxes, $8 and $10.

Reserved dress circle, $1. Gallery, 50 cents. Sale of seats at the box-office of the Theatre, at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at No. 114 Broadway.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY SAVIOR.
GRAND BENEFIT CONCERT,
With the best programme of the season, under the direction of ANTONIO L. MORA.
ASSOCIATION HALL,
THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 5, 1871.

Mr. Mora has the pleasure of presenting to the public the following Grand Card:

Mme. MARIETTA GAZZANIGA.
Signor CARLO LEFRANC,
Miss GRAZZIELLA RIDGEWAW,
Signor PIETRO CENTEMERI,
Mlle. FERNANDA TEDESCO,
S. B. MILLS,
ANTONIO L. MORA.

GRAND TRIO FROM WILLIAM TELL, and the Grand Duo of LA FAVORITA, will be sung.

Tickets, $1. For sale at Rushton's, corner of Broadway and 25th-st., and at music, book and drug stores.

Carriages will come by way of 4th-av.
EVENING DRESS.

THE CHARITY BALL.

The fifteenth annual ball for the benefit of the NURSERY, will take place under the usual management at the Academy of Music, on the evening of THURSDAY, 2d February.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
MLLE. AIMEE
in
LES BRIGANDS.
EVENING at 8. SATURDAY MATINEE at 2.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
FOURTH WINTER EXHIBITION,

With the important addition of 150 superb paintings, collected in Europe during the past six months, by Mr. Henry W. Derby, and never before exhibited in this country.

OPEN EVERY DAY AND EVENING.

BROADWAY UNDER-GROUND RAILWAY, 260 Broadway, corner Warren, open 10 to 5.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
DANCING CLASSES

For ladies, gentlemen or children. Mornings, afternoons or evenings. Now receiving pupils. At No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st., or No. 681 5th-av. Send for a circular.

DE GARMOS' DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st.
Classes for beginners constantly forming.
Classes in "The Boston" and "Redowa."

MRS. HLASKO'S ACADEMY OF DANCING FOR SMALL CHILDREN.
OLD LOCATION,
No. 64 West 34th-st.

HLASKO'S ACADEMY IN DANCING.—
OLD LOCATION,
No. 64 West 34th-st.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
CLASSICAL, COMMERCIAL, ENGLISH,
FRENCH AND GERMAN,
No. 40 Washington-square, (south.)
GEO. W. CLARKE, PH. D., PRINCIPAL,

Prepares boys of all ages for business or college on reasonable terms, and opens its twenty-eighth academic year Sept. 12. For references and particulars see circular, to be had at the Institute, which parents are invited to visit.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
5TH-AV., CORNER 28TH-ST.

In the departments of ancient and modern languages, English and mathematics, reopens MONDAY, Sept. 12; the Primary department Sept. 19, and the gymnasium Oct. 3. School hours, 9½ A. M. to 2½ P. M.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, No. 875 Broadway, open day and evening for practical instruction in business writing, book-keeping, arithmetic, &c. Three private desks vacant. Terms reasonable.

LESPINASSE FORT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE.
(176TH-ST.)
FOR YOUNG LADIES.

French the language of the school. Thorough English, German and scientific courses. Circulars—Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Leroy's drug-store, No. 21 East 16th-st., and G. Lespinasse, No. 25 Pine-st.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
NO. 620 FIFTH-AVENUE.
Rev. Dr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

THE UP-TOWN INSTITUTE, NO. 859 6TH-AV.—English branches, ancient and modern languages, and mathematics carefully taught; an earnest working school. Boys kindly but firmly dealt with; nine teachers employed. J. W. SCHERMERHORN and G. HAMILTON, Principals.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 15. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

A FIRST-CLASS SEMINARY FOR BOTH SEXES.—Board, furnished room, tuition, penmanship, washing, fuel, gymnastics, $200 per year. Address T. HANLON, Pennington, New-Jersey.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding and day school for young ladies and children. For circulars address Miss M. METCALF, Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Spring session of 19 weeks begins Feb. 20. A safe and pleasant home; best educational advantages. Send for circular. Rev. GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, White Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

SCHOOL, NO. 83 WEST 11TH-ST.—English, French, music, &c.; terms low; twelve years' experience; room for one boarder.

AMENIA SEMINARY—AMENIA, N. Y. Boarding-school for both sexes. Term begins Jan. 3. S. T. FROST, A. M., Principal.

C. B. WARRING'S MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, at Poughkeepsie, New York. Circulars sent.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—BY A GRADUATE OF KENYON College, a position as teacher in a school. Address T. S. T., Station D.

AUCTION SALES.

OFFICE OF DEPOT QUARTERMASTER,
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 7, 1870.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT STEAMER NEWBERNE.

The United States steamer NEWBERNE, with all her gear, rigging, spars, sails, boats, cabin furniture, and other appointments, will be offered for sale at public auction at the office of the Depot Quartermaster in San Francisco, on MONDAY, the 16th day of January, 1871.

The NEWBERNE is a screw-propeller of 948 tons, O. M., of 250-horse power, 36-inch cylinder and 36-inch stroke, 200 feet in length, was built of white oak, in Brooklyn, N. Y., in 1862, draws about 16 feet of water when loaded, and is thoroughly well found in every particular.

In April last she received a new boiler and donkey-pump with boiler attached, and was thoroughly overhauled.

Terms cash in gold coin of the United States; 20 per cent. to be paid on the day of sale, and the balance on the delivery of the vessel.

Further particulars may be obtained of the undersigned, or at the office of Capt. WM. B. HUGHES, A. Q. M., San Francisco. C. G. SAWTELLE,
Major and Quartermaster in charge of Depot.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) Jan. 3, at 11 o'clock, within their store,
100 cases Valencia Oranges.
At 12 o'clock, on Pier No. 4 East River,
2,500 cases St. Michael's Oranges, cargo brig Elizabeth.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
LAST WEEK.
CLOSING NIGHTS
of Mr.
JOSEPH JEFFERSON,
as
RIP VAN WINKLE.
LAST MATINEE
of
RIP VAN WINKLE
On SATURDAY, Jan. 7, at 1½ o'clock,
when he will have performed this remarkable character for
149 TIMES.
On MONDAY, Jan. 9, 1871,
Mr. EDWIN BOOTH
as
RICHELIEU.

Seats secured SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE, at the theatre, or at its branch ticket-office, at Ditson & Co.'s music-store, No. 711 Broadway.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
EXTRA ANNOUNCEMENT.
ON MONDAY, JAN. 9,
Mr.
EDWIN BOOTH
will begin his annual engagement as
RICHELIEU,
in Bulwer's grand historical play of that name,
with
MR. LAWRENCE BARRETT,
whose services have been secured for this engagement.

ON THE FOLLOWING SATURDAY EVENING will be presented, for the first time at this theatre, Mr. Robson's beautiful and interesting drama, entitled
LOVE AND LOYALTY,
with MR. LAWRENCE BARRETT
in the leading role.

Both plays will be produced with the usual attention to detail, embracing NEW SCENERY, COSTUMES, APPOINTMENTS and MACHINERY, and with a FULL and EFFICIENT COMPANY, under the stage direction of
MR. D. W. WALLER.

Box book now open. Seats may be secured six days in advance at the usual places.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
Sole Lessee and Manager...Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY
EVERY NIGHT TILL FURTHER NOTICE,
AND SATURDAY MATINEE,
THE NEW LOCAL COMEDY,
SARATOGA!

SARATOGA! "The comic sensation of 1870."—*Herald.* "The audience abandons itself to positive roars of laughter."—*Times.* "Most sumptuously produced."—*Tribune.*

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
MLLE. AIMEE
in
LES BRIGANDS.
EVENING at 8. SATURDAY MATINEE at 2.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
MATINEES EVERY DAY AT 2½.
MATINEES EVERY DAY AT 2½.
EVERY NIGHT AT 8.
POPULARITY OF THE NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
The favorite resort for families and children.
THE FAIRY SPECTACLE,
CINDERELLA.
CINDERELLA.
SIXTY BEAUTIFUL CHILDREN.
THE TEAM OF TINY PONIES.
THE ILLUMINATED BALL-ROOM.

Bareback horsemanship. Dextrous acrobats, gymnasts and athletes. Extensive and valuable stud of horses, ponies, &c.

FOURTH WINTER EXHIBITION
ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
OPEN EVERY DAY AND EVENING.

MEETINGS.

NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—The annual meeting for the election of officers and the transaction of other business will be held at the library on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 3, at 8 o'clock.
ANDREW WARNER, Recording Secretary.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!

HORACE WATERS, NO. 481 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Waters' and Chickering's, at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH, DURING THE HOLIDAYS, or will take from $4 to $20 monthly until paid; to let, and rent applied if purchased.

UPRIGHT PIANOS.—THE SMALLEST piano made; powerful tone, fine action; warranted to stand in tune better than the best square pianos. On view at STEEDMAN & HOLLYER'S, No. 55 West 16th-st., near 6th-av.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS, BEST makers, to rent or sell cheap for cash or on installments. Come and see them at M. M. MERRELL'S Wareroom, No. 8 Union-square (165 4th-av.)

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as chamber-maid and to do fine washing, or chamber-maid and laundress, or laundress; excellent chamber-maid, also laundress; can do up everything in the best manner; country or City; best seven years' City testimonials. Call at 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT German girl for general house-work, or as cook, washer and ironer; is willing and obliging; best of City references. Call at No. 303 Bowery, entrance on 1st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIENCED nurse who thoroughly understands the care of children, and can take charge of an infant from its birth; has best of references as to character and capability. Call at No. 441 West 32d-st.

WANTED—AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 335 4TH-av., situations for a large number of recommended servants, country and City; and all American, English, Irish, Scotch, French and German servants suited in excellent situations immediately.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY A very respectable, capable and good woman; is an excellent cook; will wash; City or country; has the best testimonials. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT young woman as chamber-maid and to assist in the kitchen; no objection to the country; good reference. Apply at No. 346 West 16th-st.

WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN WOMAN, a situation to do general house-work; is willing and obliging. Call at M. HILD'S, No. 127 Norfolk-st.

ALL FAMILIES, BOARDING-HOUSES, hotels, and restaurants wanting good help can be promptly supplied at the old established office, No. 1,284 Broadway, near 33d-st.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION on a gentleman's place; is accustomed to gardening; can milk, take care of horses, or take hold of anything; recommendations if required. Address for two days J. D., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS coachman and groom by a single Protestant Swiss man; perfectly understands the care and management of horses, &c.; good careful driver; best City reference. Address J. T., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by an experienced man who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; can produce superior reference from last employer. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 453 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by an experienced young man; City or country; excellent recommendations. Address J. C., No. 142 West 39th-st.; or up-town advertisement office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a respectable man, who has first-class reference; is a careful driver and a good groom. Address M. C., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—I AM DESIROUS OF OBTAINING a situation for my coachman, whom I can highly recommend. For further particulars apply or address C. P. CROMWELL, No. 34 Liberty-st., N. Y.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a respectable Protestant married man; best City reference. Call or address J. D., harness-maker's, No. 50 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN or groom by a single young man, who thoroughly understands his business; sober, honest and careful driver; best references. Address T. C., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNE BONNE D'ENFANTS FRANCAISE parfaitement recommandee desirerait entrer dans une famille Americaine, pour y prendre soin d'un ou deux enfants et coudre. S'addresser au BUREAU FRANCAIS, No. 405 6me-av

INSURANCE.

DECLARATION.

In conformity with a law of the State of New-York, passed the 25th day of June, 1853, entitled "An act to provide for the incorporation of Fire Insurance Companies," and the several acts amendatory thereof and supplemental thereto, we, the undersigned corporators, do hereby declare that we intend to form an incorporated company for the purpose of transacting the business of insurance, by making insurance on dwelling-houses, stores and all kind of buildings, and upon household furniture, vessels, boats, cargoes, freights, goods, merchandise and other property against loss or damage by fire; also upon vessels, boats, cargoes, goods, merchandise, freights and other property against loss and damage by all or any of the risks of lake, river, canal and inland navigation and transportation, to be styled the BREWERS' AND MALTSTERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, and located in the City of New-York.

Dated Dec. 8, 1870, at New-York.

David Jones, Henry Clausen, E. Beadleston, Frederick Schaefer, Thomas B. Tweddle, Anton Hupfel, John Kress, Peter Amerman, John H. Ballantine, James L. Phipps, John Schneider, Michael Kuntz, Charles Bischoff, Adolph Schalk, Thomas T. Read, James Flanagan, James M. Lewis.

United States Internal Revenue stamp, (5 cent,) canceled; time, Dec. 8, 1870.
d20 1aw6wTu

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE TAKEN ON STORAGE in the house No. 18 4th-av. Apply on the premises to CONKLINS & BATLER.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
THIS (TUESDAY) EVENING, JAN. 3, 1871,
AND
EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,
Mr. T. W. Robertson's new play of
WAR.

The new and incidental music composed, and the French and German national airs arranged, by Mr. THOMAS BAKER.

New scenery, by Messrs. H. ISHERWOOD and G. EVANS.

New appointments, by Mr. TIMONEY and assistants.

New mechanical effects, by Mr. BUTLER.

New costumes, by FLANERY & BENSCHOTEN.

The play will be presented with the following
POWERFUL CAST OF CHARACTERS:
Capt. Sound, R. N..........Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM
Herr Karl Hartmann...........Mr. JOHN GILBERT
Oscar, officer of French Lancers,
Mr. GEORGE CLARKE
Col. De Rochevannes, of the French Army, Oscar's father..Mr. C. FISHER
Lottee Hartmann..Miss MADELINE HENRIQUES
Blanche...........................Miss HELEN TRACY
Jessie.....................................Miss FOWLER
Agnes.................................Miss BLAISDELL
Katie.................................Miss McCORMACK
Sisters of Mercy,
Misses ROWE, CLAYTON and HAYDEN.
Servants, French and Prussian soldiers, peasants, &c.

ACT FIRST.
VILLA AND GARDEN AT SEVENOAKS—Kent.
BEFORE THE WEDDING.
ACT SECOND.
RUINED CHURCH AND DEBRIS OF THE FIGHT ON THE FIELD OF WOERTH.
AFTER THE BATTLE.
ACT THIRD.
VILLA AT SEVENOAKS.
THE LOST.
MATINEE SATURDAY, JAN. 7.
BOX-BOOK OPEN.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
Corner of 23d-st. and 8th-av.
Reappearance of
Mlle. AIMEE,
in Offenbach's charming Opera,
LES BRIGANDS.
Every evening until further notice,
LES BRIGANDS.
FIORELLA...............................Mlle. AIMEE
FRAGOLETTO............................Mlle. PERSINI
GRAND MATINEE, SATURDAY, JAN. 7, AT 2,
LES BRIGANDS.
SECOND GRAND CONCERT OF THE NINTH REGIMENT BAND,
SUNDAY EVENING, JAN. 8.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
BRILLIANT AND ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION OF
THE GRAND DRAMATIC SENSATION OF THE AGE.
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will be presented the gorgeous spectacle of
THE BLACK CROOK,
WITH ENTIRE NEW SCENERY AND EFFECTS, and the LARGEST GRAND BALLET CORPS that ever appeared in America.
FOURTH BLACK CROOK MATINEE,
SATURDAY, AT 1½.

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MLLE. AIMEE
in
LES BRIGANDS.
EVENING at 8. SATURDAY MATINEE at 2.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
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IN THE CITY.
MR. GEO. L. FOX'S POPULAR PANTOMIME,
WEE WILLIE WINKIE,
EVERY EVENING.
WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY MATINEES at 2
WEE WILLIE WINKIE, AFTERWARD CLOWN, GEO. L. FOX.

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TODAY AT 2 P. M.
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JOHNNY THOMPSON,
in ON HAND; OR, TRUE TO THE LAST.

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H. PETERS, Secretary.

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L. D. RUCKER, General Superintend't.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l. Pass'r. Ag't.
DEC. 28, 1870.

* Daily. ‡ For Hackensack only. † For Piermont and Nyack only.

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5:30 and 6:10 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:40, 7:30, 9:10 and 10:15 A. M., 12 M., 1:30, 3, 4:25, 5:10, 8:10 and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.
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NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1870.

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THE RING'S REAL ESTATE.

Some of the Plunder of Tweed, Sweeny & Co.

Hundreds of Thousands of Dollars Invested in City Property—Description of the Same, With the Prices Paid Therefor—Important Facts for "Outside" Tax-Payers.

In a conversation in which a reporter of the TIMES was engaged, several days ago, with the Deputy Collector, in the Tax Office, the question of TWEED's taxes came up, and was discussed at length. In the course of the argument the Deputy declared that, being a relative by marriage of Controller CONNOLLY, he (the Deputy) was qualified to speak advisedly of that official's personal and real estate. He declared, then and there, the general proposition that Mr. CONNOLLY is possessed of only $130,000 worth of real estate, all of which he owned at the time he came into office. His argument from this was to the effect that all the "Ring" was similarly situated. In order to test this assertion, a reporter was despatched to the Register's office to collect data showing accurately the number and extent of real estate operations by the members of the Ring. After diligent inquiry, and with much difficulty, the following facts were gathered, showing some of the property which has been purchased by TWEED and the rest, with the numbers of liber and page in the Register's Book of Grantees, together with the tax-map numbers of the property, and the taxes paid thereon—the latter figures being taken direct from the tax-books. There are many other thousands besides these, but, as the ostensible owners are less prominent than SELMES, the details could not be traced. These statements will be found interesting to tax-payers, who can make comparisons that will probably throw light on points which have hitherto been held in doubt.

SIXTH WARD PROPERTY.

WM. M. TWEED bought in Dec. 31, 1868, of THOS. PALMER, for $260,000 and a mortgage of $120,000, making a total price of $380,000, six lots and buildings on the north side of Duane-street, 100 feet east of Broadway, known as Nos. 75, 77, 79, 81, and 83 Duane-street. Deed filed liber 1,071, page 616. The numbers of the lots on the tax map 1,114 to 1,119. According to the tax bill of this property, the assessed value and taxes run as follows: On Nos. 83, 81 and 79 Duane-street the valuation is $65,000 and the tax $1,462 50; on No. 77 Duane-street the valuation is $30,000 and the tax $675; on No. 75 Duane-street the valuation is $40,000 and the tax $900. This makes a total valuation of Mr. TWEED's Duane-street property of $135,000 and a total tax of $3,037. The property adjoining the houses of the "Boss," and known as No. 85 Duane-street, is valued at $40,000 and taxed at $900, although it is not in as good condition as the best of TWEED's houses. This possibly is owing to the strict impartiality of the Assessors, and to the fact that it is not known in their office, nor yet recorded on their maps, what property TWEED owns.

This is the only purchase of property made by the Ring in the Sixth since 1868.

THE NINTH WARD

develops Mr. R. E. SELMES, Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, as a property-owner. He bought, on Oct. 31, 1870, from RACHEL W. HUSTACE, for $18,800, a house and lot on the south side of Perry-street, 120 feet west of Fourth-street, registered liber 1,148, page 621. The tax maps are dumb as regards this piece of property, and the clerks less qualified to give information than the worst muddled of them all.

TWELFTH WARD.

The Twelfth Ward is rich in revelations, however. Here we strike a stratum of SELMES again. Here is the record of the Registers and Tax Commissioners' offices, concerning the Ring men and their property in this ward:

1. R. E. SELMES bought on June 4, 1869, of EDWARD T. NICHOLS, for $7,050, and a mortgage of $3,000, three lots on the north side of One Hundred and Thirty-third-street, 100 feet west of Seventh-avenue; L. 1,113, p. 265. Tax numbers, 25½, 26, 27. Valuation, $2,100; tax, $47 25. The Tax Commissioners protest that the rate of assessed value is one-third to one-half of the real market value. Yet here we find property valued at one-fifth what it cost three years ago. How is this?

2. WM. M. TWEED bought, Aug. 18, 1868, from CHARLES H. APPLEGATE, for $20,000 and a mortgage of $12,000, making a total price of $32,000, four lots on One Hundred and Twenty-eighth-street and Eighth-avenue; l. 1,072, p. 58. Tax numbers 1 to 4, block No. 829. Valuation, $6,500. Tax, $146 25.

3. P. B. SWEENY bought of MARY VAN NORT, Dec. 26, 1868, for $25,000, four lots on the north side of Eighty-seventh-street, 100 feet east of Twelfth-avenue; l. 1,084, p. 205. Valuation, $6,000. Tax, $135.

4. R. E. SELMES bought Dec. 21, 1869, of WM. H. POTTER, for $26,500, eight lots on One Hundred and Fiftieth-street and Ninth-avenue; l. 1,132, p. 232; tax numbers, 9 to 16; block No. 862. Valuation, $4,000; tax, $90.

5. R. E. SELMES bought Dec. 28, 1869, of ISAAC T. BROWN, for $4,000, one lot on south side of One Hundred and Forty-third-street, east of Eighth-avenue; l. 1,123, p. 356; tax number, 60; block No. 843. Valuation, $500; tax, $11 25.

6. P. B. SWEENY bought June 9, 1870, of R. B. CONNOLLY (l. 1,138, p. 332,) one-third part of a plot of eleven lots on the north side of Eighty-seventh-street, 100 feet east of Twelfth-avenue, for $16,000. Valuation, $5,000; tax, $112 50.

7. R. E. SELMES bought Jan. 21, 1870, from JAS. F. FERGUSON, a plot of 190 feet on the Kingsbridge road, for $45,000; l. 1,136, p. 214. Nothing can be learned of this property in the Tax Office.

8. PETER B. SWEENY bought, June 30, 1868, of HUGH SMITH, for $25,000, (l. 1,063, p. 257,) a house and lot on the north side of One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, 200 feet east of Sixth-avenue. Valuation $5,000; tax, $112 50.

9. R. B. CONNOLLY bought of HUGH SMITH for $25,000, July 2, 1869, brown-stone house in One Hundred and thirtieth-street, near Sixth-avenue, (l. 1,062, p. 389.) Valuation, $6,500, tax, $146 25.

10. R. E. SELMES, bought Dec. 8, 1869, of CHAS. W. KETCHUM, three lots on the east side of Tenth-avenue, fifty feet south of One Hundred and twenty-fifth-street, for $6,900, (l. 1,116, p. 659.) Tax map confused concerning this property, and tax clerks the same, only more so.

11. R. E. SELMES bought of EDWIN DOBBS, Jan. 19, 1870, for $4,000, one lot on the north side of One Hundred and thirty-fifth-street, 100 feet east of Seventh-avenue, (l. 1,133, p. 341.) Tax No. 59, block No. 721. Valuation, $800; tax, $18.

NINETEENTH WARD.

The Nineteenth Ward makes the richest show of any section of our City, as far as Ring real estate is concerned. The Ring comes out strong here, individually, and in their concerted pieces, as witness the following:

1. PETER B. SWEENY bought of HUGH SMITH, Feb. 20, 1869, for $12,000, a lot on the north side of Sixty-fifth-street, 100 feet east of Fifth-avenue. L. 1089, p. 342. Tax No. 5, block No. 450. Valuation, $4,500; tax, $101 25. Is this valuation a third of the present value of the property, Mr. SANDS?

But next we have a little light on the operations of Mr. R. B. CONNOLLY, the party who claims that he came into office possessed of only $130,000 worth of real estate, and has not purchased any since. A deed filed in the Register's office sets forth the following against Slippery Dick's unctious asseverations:

2. R. B. CONNOLLY, PETER B. SWEENY, HUGH SMITH and WM. M. TWEED bought on Oct. 23, 1869, four-fifths of a block bounded by Sixty-eighth-street, Sixty-ninth-street, Madison-avenue and Fourth-avenue. They paid down $220,000, but there was already a mortgage on the entire block of $223,000, four-fifths of which they assumed on their own shoulders, leaving one-fifth to be discharged by the party selling. These facts are recorded in the Register's office, book of grantees, l. 1,116, p. 600. Valuation, $80,000; tax, $1,800.

And close on this follows another of the same sort:

3. RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, THOMAS MURPHY, HUGH SMITH, PETER B. SWEENY and WM. M. TWEED, bought, Oct. 23, 1869, of JAMES LENOX, (l. 1,117, p. 427,) for $267,500, a block comprising thirty-two full lots, and bounded by Sixty-ninth and Seventieth streets, Madison and Fourth avenues; tax numbers, 21 to 52, block No. 454. Valuation, $84,000; tax, $1,090.

4. WM. M. TWEED, JR., bought of CORNELIUS O'REILLY, Aug. 30, 1870, one house and lot on the north side of Fifty-sixth-street, 375 feet west of Fifth-avenue; price, $55,000. Valuation, $18,000; tax, $405.

5. PETER B. SWEENY bought, Dec. 1, 1868, of CHAS. F. DAMBMAN, (l. 1,072, p. 573,) a plot 400 by 102, on the north side of Seventy-fourth-street, 200 feet east of Fourth-avenue; price, $50,000; tax numbers, 9 to 16. Valuation, $10,000; tax, $225.

6. RICHARD B. CONNOLLY bought, Dec. 26, 1868, of PETER B. SWEENY, four lots, making one-third of a plot on the north side of Eighty-seventh-street, 100 feet east of Twelfth-avenue, (l. 1,084, p. 215,) for $8,333 34.

This is not to be found on the tax maps.

7. HUGH SMITH bought of PETER B. SWEENY, Dec. 24, 1869, one house and lot on the north side of Sixty-fifth-street, 100 feet east of Fifth-avenue, $12,000, (l. 1,125, p. 288.)

The tax maps are muddled as regards this property, and the tax clerks are not even as clear as their maps. How SMITH makes sure of paying his taxes properly and on the right piece of land is a wonder. He probably understands it, however, and has it fixed all right.

8. HUGH SMITH bought, Feb. 15, 1869, of THOMAS W. PEARSALL (l. 1,074, p. 556) four lots on the north side of Fortieth-street, 130 feet west of Fourth-avenue, for $38,400. Tax numbers, 27, 28, 29 and 30, block No. [illegible]. Valuation, $17,700; tax, $398 25.

TWENTIETH WARD.

The Twentieth Ward has had only one representative of the Ring as a purchaser of real estate during the past three years, and it is only lately that his purchase has been made. PETER B. SWEENY bought of HUGH SMITH, Oct. 22, 1870, for $7,250, one house and lot on the south side of Thirtieth-street, fifty-one feet west of Sixth-avenue, (l. 1,154, p. 355.) Valuation, $5,000; tax, $112 50. The property on either side of this house of Mr. SWEENY's, property which does not belong to Ring men, and which has nothing near the market value of PETER B.'s house, is valued and taxed in one case equal to his and in the other beyond.

House and lot, numbered on the tax map 106, block No. 2,548, in Thirtieth-street, are valued at $5,000, and taxed $112 50.

Lot No. 108, block No. 2,547, in the same street, is valued at $7,500, and taxed $168 75.

It is all by mistake on the part of the assessors, of course.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD.

The Twenty-first Ward wakes a rich showing of Ring property, but owing to the disappearance of the maps from the tax office, the tax numbers, and consequently the taxes, could not be obtained. The property bought by the Ring in this ward since 1868 is as follows:

1. PETER B. SWEENY and HUGH SMITH bought, Nov. 26, 1868, (l. 1,097, p. 83,) eight lots and buildings on Broadway, east side, corner of Thirty-fourth-street, for $412,375, and two mortgages amounting to $125,000, making the price $537,375.

2. WM. M. TWEED bought of JOHN H. SHERWOOD, (l. 1,076, p. 321,) for $20,000, one lot in Fortieth-street, near Madison-avenue East.

3. P. B. SWEENY and HUGH SMITH bought, July 15, 1868, for $52,400, (l. 1,066, p. 194,) house east side of Broadway, 21 feet south of Thirty-third-street.

4. HUGH SMITH bought of Henry T. HART, (l. 1,054, p. 555,) Nov. 27, 1868, property on the north side of Thirty-third-street and Broadway, including the building known as Ebbitt Hall, and a dwelling adjoining, on Thirty-third-street. Price, $700,000. SMITH paid $50,000, and left the remainder to run on bond and mortgage till 1874.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD.

The Twenty-second Ward is staked out extensively by the "Boss" and his satellites. Here is the interesting exhibit of the extent to which they have interested themselves in the welfare of the people in that section of our City during the past three years:

1. WILLIAM M. TWEED bought of WILLIAM TILDEN, Nov. 30, 1868, (l. 1,063, p. 566), for $150,000, the block bounded by Tenth-avenue, Eleventh-avenue, Broadway and Seventy-sixth-street. Tax numbers, 23 to 36, block No. 210. Valuation, $45,850; tax, $1,031 62.

2. WILLIAM M. TWEED bought, Dec. 3, 1868, from JOSEPH SMITH, (l. 1,078, p. 194), for $60,000, and three mortgages amounting to $25,000, making a total price of $85,000. Five lots on the north side of Sixty-third-street, 125 feet west of Eighth-avenue. Tax numbers 23 to 27, block No. 110. Valuation, $17,500; tax, $391 25. Lots Nos. 22 and 28, on the same block, situated on either side of Mr. TWEED's property, are valued together at $7,000, and taxed $157 50.

3. JAMES M. SWEENY bought, March 17, 1869, from JAMES R. SMITH, (l. 1,108, p. 90,) nine lots for $62,450, and a mortgage of $18,000, making a total price of $80,450. Nine lots as follows: Three lots on the north side of Sixty-ninth-street, 275 feet west of Ninth-avenue. Tax numbers, 19 to 21; block No. 158. Valuation, $4,725; tax, $96 18.

Six lots on the north side of Seventieth-street, 275 feet west of Ninth-avenue; tax numbers, 19 to 25; block No. 160. Valuation, $25,250; tax, $568,12. The total valuation of the property by the assessors is $29,525, and the total tax $664 30. This valuation is about one-third of the first cost, but no account is taken of the increase of the real value of the property since the time of its purchase three years ago. It is probably worth this day nearly double the sum that was paid for it in 1868.

On the block with the above a single lot, owned by an outside party, (that is, outside of the "Ring,") without any improvements, and bearing the No. 18, on block No. 158 of the tax map, is valued at $775, bought and taxed $17 43.

4. R. E. SELMES bought of OLIVER G. HAYMAN, Feb. 16, 1869, (l. 1,084, p. 381,) four lots on the north side of One Hundred and Fifty-ninth-street, 100 feet east of Eleventh-avenue, for $6,600. Valuation, $1,500; tax, $33 75.

5. PETER B. SWEENY bought of MIRIAM KAHN, (l. 1,120, p. 63,) for $19,200, May 18, 1869, a house and lot on the south side of Forty-sixth-street, 100 feet west of Sixth-avenue. Valuation, $10,000; tax, $225.

The foregoing proves several things. Among others, the fact that Mr. CONNOLLY *has* been engaged in real estate speculations since he assumed the portfolio of his political Bureau. His relative by marriage asserts that he has bought no real estate since he came into office. The records of the Register's office show that he has purchased to the extent of hundreds of thousands.

Another point. All denials to the contrary notwithstanding, the names of the property-owners *do* appear on the tax-books, and are known to the clerks. Mr. SANDS does not know this, since it has not reached his ears, and he thinks it useless to search in the books for them, knowing that they are not to be found.

The Duane-street property, quoted above, appears on the tax-books as belonging to Mrs. TWEED, while the deeds filed in the Register's office show conclusively that it is owned by Mr. TWEED. What is the object of this apparent change of ownership is a little misty; but perhaps the reader may manage to make it out. On two of the Duane-street houses the tax of last year has not been paid. If this means anything, ordinary people cannot interpret it, of course. The value of the figures above consists in the ease with which the tax-paying public may draw comparisons, and the certainty with which they can verify them, by searching the records, as directed above.

Christian Fellowship—First of a Series of Union Prayer-Meetings at Rev. Dr. Adams' Church.

The union religious services, which were so auspiciously begun on Saturday evening at Rev. Dr. ADAMS' Church, Madison-square, and of which an extended notice appeared in these columns on Sunday, were resumed yesterday morning under like favorable circumstances. Rev. Dr. Adams presided, and Rev. Dr. Rogers, Rev. Dr. Prime, Rev. Dr. Ridgaway, Rev. Dr. Crawford, Rev. Dr. Skinner, Wm. E. Dodge, and Prof. Morse took part in the religious exercises. Many other prominent ministers and laymen were present, and the congregation was very large and devout. After singing and prayer, Rev. Dr. ADAMS delivered a very interesting address, in which he referred to the great Evangelical Alliance, by whose suggestion union prayer-meetings had been established, and the members of different churches brought together, so as to unite their praise and thanksgiving to their common God and Father. This he regarded as one of the most hopeful signs of the times. Nations, like individuals, are fast learning that their own interests are best subserved by cultivating broad philanthropical ideas. Even France and Germany, amid all the hate and bitterness of their terrible and bloody struggle, were represented in the Evangelical Alliance by some of their most distinguished citizens, however wide might be their political views. Let them reunite their prayers to God, that he would speedily stop this awful war, and restore the blessings of peace. Several hymns and prayers followed, and short addresses were delivered by Rev. Drs. RIDGAWAY and CRAWFORD, by whom appropriate reference was made to the beginning of the New Year, and the congregation called upon to return grateful thanks to Divine Providence for past blessings, and to resolve to devote their lives in future more unreservedly to His service. These prayer-meetings will be continued during the week between the hours of 3 and 4 in the afternoon. Today Rev. Dr. J. COTTON SMITH will preside.

The Elizabeth Matricide Case—Strange Conduct of the Witnesses.

All disinterested persons who attended the Coroner's inquest on the body of Mrs. DINGNAN, who was so brutally murdered by her son MICHAEL DINGNAN, at Elizabethport last week, are aware that there was a strong desire manifested on the part of the witnesses to shield the murderer.

Nearly every witness called showed a great reluctance to tell what they knew in regard to the terrible affair. The husband of the murdered woman at first declared that there was nothing but affection in the family circle, but when pressed, acknowledged that the son was jealous of his mother—or might be jealous, and had told her "I will live in the house after you are dead." All the relatives, as well as the neighbors who testified, gave their evidence with great reluctance, and only after repeated questioning. It is said that should the murderer be arrested, the friends of the murdered woman will try to make out that it was all a terrible mistake.

Robbery in Chatham-Street.

PETER J. GREEN, a stranger in the City, happened to be in HENRY ORNANCE's liquor-saloon, at No. 77 Chatham-street, early yesterday morning, when ALEX. GIBBS, a resident of the same house, entered with five other men. GIBBS deliberately locked the door behind him, and the gang then robbed GREEN of $15. GIBBS was subsequently arraigned before Alderman COMAN, at the Tombs, and held for trial in default of $2,000 bail, and the Magistrate sent an officer to look for the saloon-keeper also. While the officer was away on his errand, a man entered the Tombs Court and offered bail for GIBBS, when he was informed that bail could not be accepted, as the Police were looking for the proprietor of the saloon. "Why," exclaimed the stranger, "I'm the proprietor." "Oh, you are?" responded the Alderman, "well I will lock you up also." ORNANCE was then committed to a cell.

ANNUAL REPORTS.

CORONERS' OFFICE.

Record of Inquests for 1870—Interesting Statistics of Sudden, Violent, and Accidental Deaths—Homicides and Suicides During the Year.

The following tables exhibit the work performed by the Board of Coroners during the year 1870, as prepared by the Clerk of the Board. The facts thus presented will afford food for reflection, and form the basis of interesting studies and calculations:

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Still-births, &c., found in the streets	13	12	18	11	16	18	14	13	12	15	14	13	169
Scalds from various causes	7	4	3	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	63
Asphyxia—Overlaid-bed	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
While eating	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fire and smoke, &c.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Judicial	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Burns—From clothes taking fire	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kerosene oil and patent oils	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Falls—Hatchways, elevators, &c.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Scaffolds, ladders, &c.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
From windows	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fire-escapes	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Down stairs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
In the street	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Embankments, areas, &c.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Out of wagons, trucks, &c.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Buildings in course of erection, &c.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Collisions, &c., between boats, &c.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Machinery, &c.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Blasting	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kicked by horses	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Run over—Steam-cars within City limits	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Horse-cars within City limits	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Trucks, wagons, &c.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Accidental poisoning	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Drowning—Accidental	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Found, unknown	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

	Feb.	June.	July.	Aug.	Dec.	Total
Explosions—Boiler	2	..	..	..	..	2
Gas-tank	..	..	..	..	1	1
Soda fountain	..	..	1	..	..	1
Riot	..	..	6	..	..	6
Effects of heat	..	17	153	6	..	176
Accidental shooting	2	..	3	..	..	5

SUICIDES.

	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Males.	Females.
Hanging	5	3	1	2	1	3	2	2	6	1			21	5
Shooting	2	1	2	1	2		2			5	3	4	22	[illegible]
Cutting throat	4	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Poisoning	1	1	3	2	2		2	5	3	1	5	1	16	10
Drowning	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	4	2	1	3	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	11	4
Jumping from windows	1	3		3	1							2	8	2
Jumping front of locomotives							1	1					2	
Jumping from roof of houses				1								1	2	
Total													87	23
Grand total														112

Nationalities as follows: United States, 23; Germany, 55; Ireland, 15; England, 9; Scotland, 4; France, 3; unknown, 3; total, 112.

The ages ran as follows: Under twenty, 1; thirty, 26; forty, 31; fifty, 27; sixty, 16; seventy, 10; eighty, 1.

The poisons were as follows: Paris green, males 7, females 5; laudanum, males 4, females 4; morphine, males 3, females 1; nicotine, males 1; nitric acid, males 1.

RECAPITULATION.

Number of unknown infants found dead in the streets, alley-ways, rivers, &c., 1870	169
Deaths by accidents of various kinds, including deaths by heat	761
Deaths by drowning	167
Deaths by suicide	112
Deaths by homicide	41
Total	1,250

The bodies of unknown persons were found as follows: East River, 97; North River, 63; Harlem River, 5; ponds in City, 2. Total, 167, of which there were 149 males and 18 females.

HOMICIDES.

Jan. 2.—ANNA ALMEYO, aged twenty-five years, native of London, England, came to her death by pistol-shot wound at the hands of GEO. BAUMAN, at No. 69 Elizabeth-street, who committed suicide.

Jan. 13.—GEORGE STOHL, aged twenty-six years, native of Germany, came to his death by stab wounds received on the night of Dec. 24, 1870, at the lager-beer saloon, No. 123 Delancey-street. Murderer unknown.

Jan. 5.—JAMES LOGAN, aged twenty-one years, native of Ireland, pistol-shot wound, hands of JEREMIAH DUNN, on sidewalk in Houston-street, near Greene. Manslaughter, State Prison four years.

Jan. 15.—CONRAD OESTRICHER, aged thirty years, Germany, stab wounds, hands of MORRIS KEHR, and ABRAHAM KEHR as an accessory, in Norfolk-street, near Rivington. Discharged on bail by Coroner.

Jan. 29.—WM. TOWNSEND, fifty-five years, England, stab wound in his own store, No. 192 Hudson-street, hands of JACK REYNOLDS. Executed.

Feb. 1.—JOHN MERKEE, forty-nine years, Germany, fracture of skull, opposite No. 289 Tenth-avenue, during a scuffle with unknown persons.

Feb. 16.—MARGARET SHERIDAN, thirty-one years, New-York, pistol-shot wound, hands of her husband, THOMAS SHERIDAN, at No. 517 West Forty-first-street. Murder first degree, sentence of death commuted to imprisonment for life.

April 24.—DAVID O'DAY, thirty-one years, Ireland, stab wound, hands of PHILLIP COONEY, in the saloon No. 81 King-street. Manslaughter, State Prison four years.

May 13.—PATRICK WELSH, thirty-five years, Ireland, stab wound, on the 17th March, at No. 523 Second-avenue, hands of MICHAEL MARTIN, who escaped arrest.

June 2.—PATRICK HERNAN, twenty-one years, Ireland, pistol shot, hands of Officer WM. BURKE, Fourth Precinct, in Pearl-street, near Hague-street, in discharge of duty. Acquitted.

June 15.—JOHN O'BRIEN, twenty-five years, Ireland, stab wound, hands of LAWRENCE SULLIVAN, at No. 1 Whitehall-street. Under sentence of death and hopelessly insane.

June 26.—DANIEL MICHEL, twenty-one years, Germany, stab wound, hands of THOMAS SHERIDAN, corner of Second-avenue and Thirty-seventh-street. Manslaughter, State Prison three years.

July 3.—MARY NELSON, thirty years, Ireland, violent beating, hands of her husband, GEORGE NELSON, in tenement-house in Greenwich-street, near Harrison-street. Manslaughter, State Prison four years.

July 4.—ROBERT MONTGOMERY, twenty-two years, New-York, pistol-shot, hands JAMES EGAN, in Second-avenue, near Twenty-fourth-street. Not arrested.

July 9—JACOB SCHRIEBLER, twenty-eight years, Germany, struck on the head with a cobble-stone at No. 354 West Forty-third-street, during an assault upon the premises by JOHN CAMPBELL, JAMES BOYLE and JOHN STEWART. Released on bail.

July 12.—FLORENCE SCANNELL, twenty-three years, New-York, pistol-shot, hands of THOMAS DONOGHUE, on 3d of December, 1869, corner Second-avenue and Twenty-third-street. Released on bail.

July 18.—PATRICK FARRELL, twenty-six years, Ireland, pistol-shot, hands of WM. HAMILTON, June 18, in Fourteenth-street, near First-avenue. Acquitted.

July 24.—HENRY WACHTELS, thirty-seven, Germany, stab wound, hands of JOHN GLASS, at No. 412 West Thirty-fifth-street. Murder second degree, State Prison for life.

July 29.—BENJAMIN NATHAN, fifty-seven, New-York, wounds inflicted by an instrument known as a "dog," by unknown persons, at No. 12 West Twenty-third-street.

Aug. 1.—JAMES FINGLETON, twenty-seven years, New-York, bayonet wound through the chest, hands of ADAM LANFRIED, in his own bakery, No. 414 East Fourteenth-street. Released on bail.

Aug. 3.—GEORGE JOHNSON, nineteen years, United States, stab wound, hands of PATRICK GRIFFIN, in James-street, near Cherry, who was not arrested.

Aug. 9.—CHAS. WILSON, twenty-six years, Norway, pistol-shot, hands of JAS. NOLAN, on Staten Island ferry-boat *Middletown*, July 10, 1870, who was never found.

Aug. 14.—WILLIAM DAVIS, nineteen, Ireland, injuries by blows on the head with a whiffle-tree, hands of MARGARET DUNN, No. 1 Bridge-street. Manslaughter, State Prison seven years.

Aug. 16.—THOS. SHEA, twenty-one years, Ireland, injuries from a thrust of a broom-handle through the eye, hands of MICHAEL MCALOON, corner of Forty-third-street and Second-avenue. Now in prison.

Aug. 18.—JOHN J. KEELY, fourteen years, New-York, stab wound of the head, received July 19, 1870, in Twentieth-street, near Seventh-avenue, hands of WILLIAM KAVANAGH. Not arrested.

Aug. 18.—DENNIS O'BRIEN, twenty-five years, Ireland, stab wound with an ice-pick, hands of FREDERICK DAIKEN, at No. 58 Orchard-street. Acquitted by Coroner's jury.

Aug. 27.—HUGH MCCALL, forty, Scotland, blow of an ax, hands of PATRICK MATTHEWS, Aug. 13, 1870, at No. 222 Cherry-street, during a fight. State Prison three years.

Aug. 28.—THOMAS CONNOLLY, twenty-four, Ireland, gun-shot wound, hands of RICHARD ALLEN, foot of Fifty-seventh-street, East River. Acquitted.

Aug. 28.—JOHN CASEY, thirty-two, Ireland, pistol-shot, hands of THOS. MCCORMICK, corner Twenty-seventh-street and Seventh-avenue. Acquitted.

Aug. 20.—JOHN SMITH, twenty years, New-York, pistol-shot, hands of RODNEY W. LORK, a private watchman, while protecting the property of his employers from river thieves, Aug. 6, 1870. Acquitted.

Sept. 10.—CHRISTOPHER HIGGINS, twenty-two years, Ireland, pistol-shot, hands of VALENTINE REIECKEL, Sept. 5, 1870, on sidewalk opposite No. 69 Washington-street. Now in prison.

Sept. 16.—DAVID REISCHER, thirty years, Germany, struck on the head with a shovel by JOHN QUINN, in First-avenue, near Forty-seventh-street, Sept. 12, 1870, and THOS. MCCARTY held as an accessory. QUINN State Prison fifteen years, MCCARTY discharged.

Sept. 18.—MARY VON HARESTADT, twenty-five years, Germany, pistol-shot, hands of WM. MARSH, Sept. 9, 1870, at No. 161 Greene-street, who committed suicide.

Sept. 26.—JOSEPH FLYNN, twenty-six years, Ireland, struck on the head with an iron (shutter) bar, at No. 3 West Houston-street, by THOS. WIGGINS, Sept. 7, 1870. Now in prison.

Oct. 1.—WALTER JOHNSON, thirty-nine years, United States, pistol-shot wound, hands of JOHN THOMAS, Sept. 30, 1870. Both colored men. THOMAS under sentence of death.

Nov. 10.—FERDINAND SCHWARTZ, thirty-five years, Germany, stab-wounds Oct. 25, 1870, at No. 14 Greenwich-street, hands of LOUIS FRANK and MARTIN BOGARDUS. Now in prison.

Nov. 21.—ELLEN SURRICK, twenty-seven, Ireland, thrown down basement steps at No. 328 Water-street, hands of either GEORGE WOODRUFF, EDWARD JACKSON or ROBERT CAREY. Awaiting trial.

Nov. 25.—LEONARD GEIGRICH, twenty-eight years, Germany, thrown down stairs at KRESS' brewery, East Fifty-fourth-street, near Second-avenue, by CHARLES FRESE.

Nov. 27.—EDWARD HINES, twenty-two years, New-York, pistol-shot, hands of WM. MCNEVIN, in East Sixteenth-street. Awaiting trial.

Dec. 1.—PATRICK VAUGHAN, twenty-two, Ireland, pistol-shot wound received on the 28th of November by hands of parties unknown.

Dec. 3.—JOHN CRONAN, Ireland, injuries from a blow on the head with a tumbler at hands of ROBERT GUILES in West-street, near the Battery. Awaiting trial.

STATISTICS OF IMMIGRATION.

Comparisons with 1869 and Other Years—The Decline During the Last Year and the Causes.

By the courtesy of Mr. BERNARD CASSERLY, the efficient Superintendent under the Commissioners of Emigration, we are enabled to present our readers, at this early date, the statistics of immigration for the year just closed and the reasons for the decline, which will be noticed by reference to the tables below. It will be observed that during the year 1870 the number of alien passengers was 211,190, against 258,989 in 1869, being a decrease of only 3,483, which, considering the Franco-Prussian war and the generally disturbed state of continental Europe, is not a very great decrease. But there should have been a large increase in immigration during the past year, and would have been, had it not been for the war and for the interruption to Scandinavian immigration, caused by the suspension of the steam-ship line on which this class of immigrants mainly depended. The Scandinavian immigration, during 1869, amounted to 29,518, while that for 1870 aggregated 16,668. This shows the effect of the want of facilities for leaving the country and of the partial suspension of the German lines of steamers. In the month of April the Irish exceeded the Germans, which is rather a remarkable circumstance, as generally the case is reversed. The destination of the emigrants was generally westward, as it was during 1869, and in the same proportion.

The following is a statement of the numbers and nativities of immigrants during the year 1870:

MONTH.	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total
Ireland	1,012	1,403	3,409	10,519	18,727	9,606	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	64,168
Germany	2,140	1,634	4,142	8,270	18,370	12,925	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	72,368
England	800	1,528	2,596	5,746	6,110	4,621	2,923	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	38,340
Scotland	330	290	570	[illegible]	1,578	1,312	1,510	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	10,731
Wales	42	44	19	106	60	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	545
France	75	117	219	230	290	272	142	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	2,210
Spain	7	4	10	16	33	20	13	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	156
Switzerland	29	73	419	344	601	231	94	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	537
Holland	6	13	19	108	99	40	57	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	525
Norway	10	1	119	925	533	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	2,678
Sweden	68	60	110	833	2,697	1,064	1,020	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	11,549
Denmark	4	26	82	1,391	81	206	226	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	2,441
Italy	63	229	306	180	120	254	63	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	2,081
Portugal	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Belgium	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
West Indies	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nova Scotia	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Japan	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
South America	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Canada	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
China	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mexico	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Russia	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
East Indies	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Turkey	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Greece	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Poland	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Africa	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Central America	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Australia	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Citizens	1,698	2,397	2,629	3,810	5,277	4,205	3,861	4,377	4,522	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	6,216	7,974	14,711	31,572	[illegible]	23,796	19,471	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Total number of passengers arrived	255,506
Citizens	43,316
Alien passengers	211,190

COMPARISONS WITH PREVIOUS YEARS.

The following tables show the numbers and nativities of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the decade just closed:

Nationality.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.
Ireland	25,784	32,217	91,157	89,399	70,462
Germany	27,139	27,740	35,002	57,446	83,451
England	5,632	7,975	18,757	23,710	27,286
Scotland	659	692	1,937	1,126	3,962
France	1,200	1,187	1,303	1,804	2,059
Switzerland	1,398	1,254	1,194	1,652	2,513
Holland	331	456	407	615	729
Wales	697	1,062	1,143	659	505
Norway	93	22	238	88	158
Sweden	382	663	1,370	1,516	2,337
Italy	750	487	444	475	591
Belgium	165	195	456	186	97
Spain	190	124	202	198	224
West Indies	165	156	256	236	283
Denmark	612	1,689	1,580	565	727
Poland	43	50	137	198	423
Sardinia	67	39	....	....	....
South America	88	92	60	124	109
Portugal	14	13	3	34	42
Nova Scotia	11	67	77	40	77
Russia	36	46	47	37	93
Canada	19	33	17	35	43
Mexico	45	13	38	92	70
Sicily	1	9	1	3	3
China	10	15	5	41	36
East Indies	2	1	3	1	7
Greece	1	6	2	13	5
Turkey	5	3	2	5	5
Africa	....	....	6	....	37
Japan	....	....	....	....	18
Annual total	65,539	76,306	156,844	182,296	196,352

Nationality.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.
Ireland	68,047	65,134	47,571	66,204	64,168
Germany	106,716	117,591	101,989	99,605	72,368
England	36,186	33,712	29,695	41,090	38,340
Scotland	4,979	6,315	7,390	10,643	10,731
France	3,246	3,204	2,811	2,705	2,210
Switzerland	3,685	3,985	3,302	2,999	537
Holland	1,506	2,156	1,265	1,247	525
Wales	540	142	699	1,111	545
Norway	583	309	1,008	3,465	2,678
Sweden	3,907	4,843	14,529	23,458	11,549
Italy	918	1,032	993	1,548	2,081
Belgium	157	1,623	149	146	83
Spain	315	203	210	210	156
West Indies	246	214	171	378	140
Denmark	1,526	1,372	1,087	2,600	2,441
Poland	231	268	268	598	577
Sardinia	....	....	1	....	....
South America	155	97	134	102	34
Portugal	96	79	13	60	5
Nova Scotia	40	22	52	119	23
Russia	154	185	145	376	423
Canada	28	42	33	27	34
Mexico	56	28	34	90	37
Sicily	1	....	3	....	....
China	26	17	49	15	20
East Indies	15	4	2	25	13
Greece	5	8	10	7	14
Turkey	8	6	22	5	5
Africa	15	2	10	17	11
Australia	....	44	26	12	9
Japan	12	87	3	4	1
Central America	7	7	21	38	24
Unknown	12	....	....	....	....
Annual total	233,418	242,731	213,686	258,989	211,190

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

A man named HALLOWELL died at the City Prison on Sunday. He had been committed for insanity by Justice HOGAN, a few days ago, and death resulted from exhaustion. The remains were sent to the Morgue for inquest by Coroner KEENAN.

Burglars last evening attempted to enter the premises No. 41 Mercer-street, occupied by LIMBURGER & Co., manufacturers of caps. They gained the roof of the adjoining building, and endeavored to force off the bar protecting the skylight of No. 41, but were frightened away before they succeeded. JOHN REILLEY, found lurking in the vicinity, was arrested on suspicion of having been engaged in the affair.

DANIEL CAULFIELD, of No. 36 Cherry-street, was locked up for trial yesterday by Alderman COMAN, for cutting KATE WARD on the head with a knife during a quarrel.

The friends of Capt. M. CREGAN, of the Eighteenth Ward, Sixteenth Assembly District, have presented him with a fine gold watch and chain.

BROOKLYN.

JOHN SHANLEY was arraigned before Justice WALSH, yesterday morning, for stabbing a boy fifteen years of age named JOHN DOUGHERTY. The affray occurred at No. 143 Water-street on the preceding evening. The wound, however, was not of a serious character.

WILLIAM WRIGHT and CHARLES PELLARD, two youths of festive habits, living in the vicinity of Green-Wood, while under the influence of liquor yesterday, undertook to celebrate the advent of the New Year by smashing the windows of their neighbors' houses. The effort was not admired, and the operators, to their intense chagrin, were conveyed to the Eighth Precinct Station-house.

Sergt. MILLER and Detective LEVY succeeded, yesterday, in recovering about $500 worth of property that was stolen by a servant-girl named MARIA MCNAMARA, from the house of her employer, Mr. THURSTON, of No. 606 Lafayette-avenue, on the evening of the 26th of December. The thief is in custody.

HENRY FERDINAND, of No. 64 Leonard-street, on returning to his home, yesterday, after a visit to the country of three days, discovered that during his absence the place had been visited by burglars and robbed of about $200 worth of clothing.

LONG ISLAND.

At midnight, on Saturday, two highway ruffians, named THOS. HUSSEY and JOHN REDINGTON, committed a murderous assault upon a compositor named LEO HUDSON, who was beaten insensible and left for dead. Warrants have been issued for the arrest of the perpetrators.

The new Board of Flushing Village Trustees organized yesterday by the election of JOHN ROBINSON as President. The Board at present consists of James Keefe, John Warren and Fanning Tucker, elected for two years, and John Robinson, S. B. Parsons and Wm. H. Phillips, who hold over until Jan. 1, 1872. The members of the retiring Board are Orange Judd, George Pople and S. B. Roe.

CLINTON GRAHAM was, yesterday, re-elected President of the Whitestone Village Board of Trustees. The new members are ISRAEL J. MERRETT and D. M. TALMEDGE, elected for three years.

NEW-JERSEY.

Two men, named THOMAS LARKIN and DARBY MURRAY, entered the beer-saloon of Mrs. WIGBRANT, No. 175 Bloomfield-street, Hoboken, last night, and got into an altercation with the proprietress, which resulted in the serious if not fatal injury of MURRAY. The men, who were partially intoxicated, ordered drinks, which Mrs. WIGBRANT brought, whereupon one of the men made some insulting remarks, which she resented. This was followed by insulting proposals from the men, when one of them attempted some liberty with her. She seized a beer glass and struck MURRAY with it a number of times, breaking it upon his head, laying the skull bare in two places for about three inches. A number of Germans who were in the saloon then interfered, and the two men were rather roughly handled. MURRAY, though his wounds will probably not prove fatal, was badly injured. His wounds were dressed, and the entire party was arrested and locked up for the night.

The new Common Council of the City of Elizabeth organized last evening. JAMES T. WILEY was re-elected President, and JACOB SIEPEL, City Clerk. The following officers were also re-elected: Treasurer, A. S. WOODRUFF; Health Inspector, LEONARD HENNING; Overseer of the Poor, Capt. JOHN P. RITTER. Capt. JOHN H. WHALEN was elected Street Commissioner, PATRICK J. RYAN Clerk of the Market, and ROBERT KEMBELL Janitor of the City Hall.

The fur manufactory of A. GINEK, at No. 36 Newark-avenue, Jersey City, was burned last night. The building took fire from a stove. Loss $3,000, principally on stock. The adjoining building, occupied as a "dollar store," was slightly damaged.

The funeral of THOS. H. HICKEY, of Newark, brother of Rev. E. M. HICKEY, of Orange, took place yesterday from his late residence at No. 183 Plane-street, Newark. A solemn requiem mass was celebrated at St. Patrick's Cathedral.

Skating in this City and Brooklyn.

There was quite a rush to the skating-ponds in the morning, and the sport was quite enjoyed until noon, when the rise in the thermometer began to affect the ice, and the park ponds had to be cleared of people. The rinks did a good business in the morning, but in the middle of the day the ice became soft and slushy, making falls unpleasantly moist for the unlucky skater who tripped on the ice. The Brooklyn Rink closed its doors at 3 P. M. in order to save the ice for the night. The Capitoline and Union Ponds kept open until a late hour, though the ice gave way near the houses in places. At the Capitoline Pond the Brooklyn Club mustered in force. Today, weather permitting, there are to be races on the ice at the Brooklyn Rink at 8 P. M. At the Empire Rink there was a large gathering in the morning, and also at Brady's Rink.

Troubles of the Princess Editha.

The lady notorious as the Princess EDITHA, and claiming to be a daughter of the famous LOLA MONTEZ, was arrested yesterday on a warrant issued by Judge COULTER, of the Fourth District Police Court, upon a charge of lunacy. Upon being arraigned before the Judge, she asked the privilege of writing some letters, and addressed notes to Judge BEDFORD, Recorder HACKETT, District-Attorney GARVIN and others, declaring herself the victim of a foul conspiracy. She was committed to the Blackwell's Island Lunatic Asylum.

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Jan. 2, 1871.

Trade in Live Stock continues very dull. Sales are effected in small lots and at low rates. Yesterday, at Weehawken Yards, the horned Cattle ranged from common to fair, and sold from 11½c.@14½c. ⅌ ℔. Sheep were not quoted. On this forenoon, at One Hundredth-street, horned Cattle ranged from common to good, and sold from 12c.@16½c. ⅌ ℔. Oxen sold from 12c.@14c. ⅌ ℔.; sales were effected from 53 ℔s.@57 ℔s. to the cwt., realizing, dressed weight, from 5¾ cwt.@10 cwt. Sheep are very dull, although the quality is fair; prices range from 5¼c.@7¼c. ⅌ ℔. Veals are quoted from 7c.@11c. ⅌ ℔.; they are scarcely looked for. The Hogs sold went on private terms.

SALES TODAY.

At Weehawken Yards, L. HUGHES sold for A. TURNER 18 Heifers and Dry Cows, Illinois common Cattle, at $25 ⅌ head, weight 4¾ cwt.; also for R. S. CHARLES, 14 Oxen, State Cattle, at 14½c. ⅌ ℔., weight 9¼ cwt. J. CHURCH sold for LEDWICK & Co. 80 Steers, Ohios, common, coarse Cattle, from 11½c.@14½c. ⅌ ℔., weight 5¾ cwt. W. E. DUDLEY sold for N. MORRIS 110 Steers, Texans, good for such like and grazed in Illinois, from 11c.@12c. ⅌ ℔., weight 6¼ cwt. SIGEL & MEYER sold for N. MORRIS 66 Steers, Illinois, from common to fair, from 13½c.@15½c. ⅌ ℔., weight 7¼ cwt.

At One Hundredth-street Yards, WILLIAMS & VALENTINE sold for selves 60 Steers, Illinois, from common to fair, from 13c.@15½c. ⅌ ℔., weight 7¼ cwt. C. S. GLOVER sold for self 28 Steers, Kentuckies, from common to fair rough cattle, from 14½c.@15½c. ⅌ ℔., weight 8 cwt. SWIFT & SHERMAN sold 17 Steers and Oxen, from common to fair, the Oxen being State cattle, rough and fat, from 13c.@15½c. ⅌ ℔., average weight 6¾ cwt. BRIGHT & FAGAN sold for selves 17 Michigan Oxen, common and thin, at 12c. ⅌ ℔., weight 7½ cwt. W. FITCH sold for J. T. ALEXANDER 80 Steers, Ohios, from common to good, from 14c.@16c. ⅌ ℔., weight 7¾ cwt.; also, 92 Steers, Illinois, common lot, at 12c. ⅌ ℔., weight 6¾ cwt.; again, 80 Steers, Illinois, ordinary cattle, at 14c. ⅌ ℔., weight 6¾ cwt. T. C. EASTMAN sold for ALEXANDER MANN 154 Steers, Illinois, fat old-fashioned cattle, from 13c.@15½c. ⅌ ℔., average weight 7½ cwt. W. THOMPSON sold for B. C. COON 72 Steers, Illinois ordinary cattle, from 13½c.@14c. ⅌ ℔., weight 7 cwt.; also, 25 Steers, Illinois good cattle, at 16½c. ⅌ ℔., weight 6¾ cwt.; again, 30 Steers, Illinois common lot, from 13½c.@14c. ⅌ ℔., weight 8 cwt. BEACH & BRAY sold for J. T. ALEXANDER 150 Steers, Illinois common cattle, at 13c. ⅌ ℔., weight 6¾ cwt.; also, 81 Steers, common cattle, at 13c. ⅌ ℔., weight 6¾ cwt. strong. G. D. SEXTON sold 13 State Oxen, rough and fat, from 12c.@14c. ⅌ ℔., weight 14 cwt. BURCHARD & MERRITT sold for ALEXANDER MANN 75 Steers, Illinois, from common to fair, from 14c.@15c. ⅌ ℔., weight 7¼ cwt. S. SCHUSTER sold for self 250 Steers, Illinois ordinary cattle, from 13¾c.@14½c. ⅌ ℔., weight 6¾ cwt.@7 cwt.

FORTY-EIGHTH-STREET SHEEP MARKET.

J. KIRBY sold 3 Calves, weight 380 ℔s., at 11c. ⅌ ℔.; 7 Calves, weight 2,630 ℔s., at 7c. ⅌ ℔.; 39 Sheep, weight 2,710 ℔s., at 7c. ⅌ ℔.; 2 Sheep, weight 210 ℔s., at 8c. ⅌ ℔.; 135 Sheep, weight 10,340 ℔s., at 5¾c. ⅌ ℔.; 165 Sheep, weight 13,620 ℔s., at 5¾c. ⅌ ℔.; 15 Lambs, weight 1,070 ℔s., at 7¼c. ⅌ ℔. RIED & MCGRAW sold one pair of Oxen for $300. The pair averaged 14c. ⅌ ℔.

Gross arrivals at Weehawken Yards for the past six days: 718 head of horned Cattle, 2,973 Sheep, 4,272 Hogs in transit to New-York City, 48 Horses; arrived in 117 cars. Gross arrivals at One Hundredth-street Yards for week ending Jan. 2, 1871: 2,258 head of horned Cattle, 6 Calves; arrived in 129 cars, all Western Stock; 214 head of horned Cattle, 38 Cows, 217 Veals, 479 Sheep—local stock arrived per Harlem Railroad. Milch Cows at the above market sold from $35@$60 ⅌ head for poor quality; and from $70@$105 ⅌ head for nice Dairy Cows. The demand for the best quality was fair.

Weekly report of sales at Chamberlin's Yards, Nos. 70 and 72 Robinson-street, for week ending Jan. 2, 1871, 410 Sheep. Range of prices 5¼c.@7c. ⅌ ℔.; 21 Cows and Calves sold together from $50@$75@$80 ⅌ head; 50 Calves from 11c.@12½c. ⅌ ℔.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Jan. 2—5 P. M.—The financial markets were closed today. TALLOW, 45s. 3d.@45s. 6d. LINSEED-OIL firmer, £29 5s. Calcutta LINSEED active, 60s.; Linseed Cakes firmer, £10 15s.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 2.—United States Five-twenties, 94⅜.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 2—5 P. M.—BREADSTUFFS—Red Western new Spring Wheat, No. 2 to No. 1, 10s. 2d.@10s. 7d.; No. 2 Mixed new Corn, 32s. 3d. OATS, 3s. PORK, 95s. BEEF, 120s. Common RESIN, 6s. 6d.

HAVANA, Jan. 1, 1871.—The weekly market here closed, yesterday, as follows: SUGAR—Absence of business for want of stock; No. 12 quiet at 9¼c.@9¾c. Many plantations of Cane yielded poorly; exports during the week, from Havana and Mantanzas, 8,500 boxes and 7,500 hhds.; stock in warehouse, in Havana and Matanzas, 20,000 boxes and 1,000 hhds. MOLASSES—Small business and prices unchanged; Nos. 7 to 10 buoyant. FREIGHTS quiet. There is a surplus of tonnage for all parts. BACON declining, owing to heavy arrivals; closed at 16¾c.@17c. BUTTER active at 33c.@37c. ⅌ ℔. COAL-OIL—Market supplied; closed at 4½ reals. FLOUR market supplied: closed at $12 50@$13. HAMS declining owing to heavy arrivals; Cured closed at 25c. @26c. LARD declining owing to large stock; quoted at 18¼c.@20¼c. LUMBER—White Pine declining owing to heavy arrivals; quoted at $33@$34; Pitch Pine quiet at $32@$36. POTATOES—Market supplied at $4 25@$4 50 ⅌ bbl. TALLOW in demand at 12¼c.@ 13c. Box Shooks steady at 9¼@9½ reals. Empty HOGSHEADS steady at $3 87½@$4. Yellow WAX firm at $8 75@$9 ⅌ arroba. White WAX quiet at $12 75 ⅌ arroba. HONEY firm at 5 reals. EXCHANGE—On London, 16¼@17 ⅌ cent. premium; on United States Currency, at 60 days' sight, 5@5¼ ⅌ cent. discount; short sight, 3@3½ ⅌ cent. discount; in gold, at 60 days' sight, 4¼@5 ⅌ cent. premium.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Colorado	Jan. 4	New-York	Liverpool
Parthia	Jan. 4	New-York	Liverpool
Samaria	Jan. 5	New-York	Liverpool
City of Brussels	Jan. 7	New-York	Liverpool
Helvetia	Jan. 7	New-York	Liverpool
Anglia	Jan. 7	New-York	Glasgow

FOR ASPINWALL, &C.

Ocean Queen	Jan. 4	New-York	Aspinwall
Columbia	Jan. 5	New-York	Havana
City of Mexico	Jan. 7	New-York	Vera Cruz

Closing of Foreign Mails at Post-Office.

WEDNESDAY.

For Europe, via Queenstown and Liverpool, by the *Colorado*, at 12 M. A supplementary mail for paid letters only, on Pier No. 46 North River, until 1:¼ P. M. For Aspinwall, Panama, and the South Pacific and Central American ports, by the *Ocean Queen* at 10:¼ A. M.

THURSDAY.

For Europe, via Queenstown and Liverpool, by the *Samaria*, at 11 A. M. A supplementary mail, for paid letters only, on the Cunard pier, in Jersey City, until 12:¼ P. M. For Havana and the West Indies, by the *Columbia*, at 2 P. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through *via* H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:00, 9 P. M.
North Way, *via* Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	7 A. M.
East, *via* New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, *via* Newport	3 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	7 A. M.; 7:00 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

JAN. 2.—*In steam-ship Deutschland, from Bremen.*—Franz Johanvahrs, Ferd. Thorspecken, F. G. W. Gudewill, Gustav Rogge, Alb. Steinerthal, Antonio Kolarick and child, Alex. Schneider, Alfred Cook, Carl Perrit, Ernst Ruttigers and wife, Babette Abel.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. SIMONTON, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....7:25 | Sun sets.....4:45 | Moon sets.....4:24

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.4:50 | Gov. Island.5:39 | Hell Gate.....7:01

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, Jan. 2.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Deutschland, (N. G.,) Neynaber, Bremen Dec. 18, with mdse. and 158 passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Has had very strong westerly winds with head sea, the entire passage; Dec. 29, lat. 43 13, lon. 54 34, passed ship Clara Lunt, bound E.; Jan. 1, 200 miles E. from Sandy Hook, passed an Inman steamer bound E.; same time, passed steam-ship Hansa, hence for Bremen; same day, 170 miles E. from Sandy Hook, passed a national steamer bound E.

Steam-ship City of Port-au-Prince, Jackson, Port-au-Prince Dec. 23, and Gonaives 24th, with mdse. and 1 passenger to Robt. Murray, Jr. Experienced strong N. W. gales the entire passage.

Steam-ship El Cid, Nickerson, Wilmington, N. C., 3 ds., with cotton and naval stores to J. Lorillard.

Steam-ship Niagara, Blakeman, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Herman Livingston, Cheeseman, Savannah Dec. 30, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co.

Ship Orient, Hill, Callao Sept. 2, with guano, to Hobson, Huertado & Co.—vessel to Spofford Bros. & Co. Passed Cape Horn, Oct. 3, with very tempestuous weather; crossed the equator Nov. 10, in lon. 36; has been 24 ds. from lat. 35 20, lon. 73 30, with furious N. W. gales, having crossed the Gulf Stream three different times; Oct. 25, Joseph Dye, seaman, a native of Germany, fell from the maintopmast, head to the deck, and was instantly killed.

Ship Endeavor, Warland, Manila 134 ds., with sugar and hemp to Francis Hathaway. Passed Java Head Sept. 30, Cape of Good Hope Nov. 7, St. Helena 19th, and crossed the equator Dec. 4 in lon. 37 30; off Cape of Good Hope experienced a heavy N. W. gale, lasting 4 ds.; Dec. 29 and 30, off Hatteras, had a heavy gale from S. W. to N. W.

Ship Therese, Mudgett, Shields 63 ds., with mdse. to Thos. Dunham's Nephew & Co. Came the southern passage, and has been 20 ds. N. of Bermuda, with severe westerly gales; Dec. 5, lat. 25, lon. 60, spoke brig Sparkling Water, from Troon for Matanzas, 33 ds. out.

Bark Almena, Harmon, Callao Sept. 11, with guano to Hobson, Huertado & Co.—vessel to J. W. Mott. Encountered very heavy weather in the Pacific from lat. 40 to Cape Horn; passed the Cape Oct. 19; 23d, lat. 50 S., lon. 55, spoke ship Orion, of Boston, from Callao, for New-York; having on the 15th, in a heavy gale off Cape Horn, shipped heavy seas, which washed the Captain (Hall) and a seaman overboard, who were lost; stove cabin bulwarks and mizzen channels, and damaged all provisions; had four men sick, and was steering for Montevideo for repairs; it blowing strong, and high seas running at the time, could not ascertain full particulars; encountered heavy weather off the river Platte, and had light baffling northerly and easterly winds from lat. 35 to 15 S.; crossed the equator Nov. 26, in lon. 37 30; Dec. 4, lat. 16, lon. 52, spoke brig Riga, (Norw.,) from Rio Grande for New-York, 40 ds. out; 6th, lat. 17 56, lon. 54 21, Osborn D. Coombs, seaman, a native of Boston, fell from mizzen-mast-head to the deck, and was instantly killed; had very light and baffling N. E. and S. E. trades, and lost N. E. trades in lat. 21, lon. 59; has been 17 ds. to the N. and W. of Bermuda, with heavy N. W. gales.

Bark Sanderson, (of Sunderland,) Humphrey, Padang 101 ds., with coffee to Vernon H. Brown & Co. Passed the Cape of Good Hope Oct. 27, St. Helena Nov. 7, and crossed the equator 23d, in lon. 38 30. Oct. 23, lat. 33 39, lon. 27 17, the wind W. by N., a heavy sea boarded the ship, smashed fore cabin skylight and filled the cabin with water, the ship straining very heavy at the time. Dec. 31, lat. 39 14, lon. 72 18, a heavy sea boarded the ship, smashed skylight, stove bulwarks, filled the cabin with water and doing other damage.

Bark Gem, (of Scarborough,) Gronow, Newcastle Sept. 5, via Barbados Dec. 1, with coal to order. Experienced rough weather the entire passage; Oct. 4 was up to lat. 44, lon. 68; after contending with heavy W. and N. W. gales for 30 ds., and becoming short of provisions and water, bore away for the Western Islands; after running 2 ds. the wind hauled to the N. E., then kept away for Bermuda and got within 100 miles of it, when we encountered another heavy N. W. gale, and was obliged to keep away for Barbados; has had nothing but a succession of heavy N. W. gales the entire passage.

Bark Albert, (of Bath, Me.,) Maxwell, Liverpool 37 ds., with mdse. to Samuel Thompson's Nephew. Came the northern passage, and had very heavy weather, and been 21 ds. to the westward of the Banks, with heavy westerly gales; Dec. 21, Lorenzo Ring, seaman, a native of Westport, Me., aged 24 years, fell from maintopsail-yard overboard and was lost.

Bark Jennie S. Barker, (of Freeport, Me.,) Waite, Calcutta Sept. 1 and Sand's Heads 3d, with linseed, &c., to Barring Bros. & Co.—vessel to master. Passed the Cape of Good Hope Oct. 23, St. Helena Nov. 9, and crossed the equator 26th in lon. 38; has had light N. E. trades up to lat. 26, since then had a succession of heavy N. W. gales, and been 10 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Bark Margaretha, Blanca, (N. G.,) Skorka, Liverpool 79 ds. with salt to Woodruff & Robinsons—vessel to Wendt, Tetens & Bochman. Came the southern passage, and has been 14 ds. N. of Hatteras, with heavy N. W. gales.

Bark Grace, (of Annapolis, N. S.,) Bogart, Hamburg 37 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co. Has had easterly winds up to the Sable Islands, and from thence strong westerly gales.

Bark Reindeer, (of New-Haven,) Wellington, St. Pierre, Martinique, 26 ds., with sugar and cocoa to H. Trowbridge's Sons. Has been 16 ds. N. of Hatteras, with a succession of heavy northerly gales, during which split sails and damaged rigging.

Bark White Wing, (of Turks Island,) Porter, Gibara 14 ds., with sugar to H. Barnstoff & Co.—vessel to John Cummins. Has had N. W. gales for the last 6 ds.; left in port brig Antelope, for Havana, in 2 ds. to load for New-York.

Bark Pallas, Biddle, of and from Belize, Honduras, Dec. 12, with mdse. to Josiah Jex. Left no vessels; has had N. W. gales for the last 10 ds.

Brig Eva N. Johnson, Cole, Cardenas 16 ds., with sugar to Moses Taylor & Co.—vessel to Brett, Son & Co. Has been 11 ds. N. of Hatteras, with heavy gales, during which split sails, &c.; left in port brig Dirigo, for New-York in about 6 ds.

Brig Jaboatao, Dupez, of and from Pernambuco, 42 ds., with sugar and 5 passengers to the London, Asiatic and American Co.—vessel to H. H. Swift. Has had a succession of heavy N. W. gales for the last 16 ds., during which split sails, &c.

Brig Lochi Lomond, (of Stockton,) Salvage, Wilmington, N. C., 12 ds., with cotton from the wreck of the ship Persia to James W. Elwell & Co. Experienced heavy W. and N. W. gales the entire passage; has been 7 ds. N. of Hatteras, and was blown off as far as lon. 60.

Brig Alice, (of Shelburn, N. S.,) Peterson, Jacmel 97 ds., with coffee, &c., to Richard Thackeray—vessel to Brett, Son & Co. Experienced heavy weather the entire passage; stove bulwarks, &c.

Brig George Downs, (of Barbados,) Lanfare, Demerara 18 ds., with sugar and molasses to Henry Trowbridge's Sons.

Brig A. B. Patterson, (of Turk's Island,) Pike, Puerto Cabello 22 ds., with coffee, hides, &c., and 2 passengers, to Dallas, Bliss & Co. Has had strong N. W. and N. E. gales from lat. 28, lon. 73.

Brig Bronce, (Span.,) Linda, Cienfuegos 21 ds., in ballast to Rubira & Co. Experienced heavy N. gales the entire passage; split sails, &c.

Brig Abby Ellen, (of Belfast, Me.,) Foss, Georgetown, S. C., 6 ds., with lumber to M. A. Wilder, Son & Co.

Schr. Clara Montgomery, Borden, Mayaguez, P. R., 15 ds., with fruit to J. & T. Pearsall—vessel to Evans, Ball & Co. For the first 6 ds. had light winds and calms, since had gales from all quarters; left in port brig Altavela, from Jacksonville, discg.; schrs. Mollie Porter, for New-York, to sail Dec. 21; D. Sawyer, for New-York, to sail 24th; Dec. 22, in the night, lat. 29, lon. 66, on the outward passage, James Lyder, seaman, a native of Liverpool, aged 18 years, fell off the bowsprit and was lost.

Schr. W. P. Cox, Newell, Newbern, N. C., via Hatteras Inlet Dec. 21, with naval stores to master. Has had a succession of heavy gales the entire passage; lost boat and stove bulwarks. The W. P. Cox brings as passengers some of the officers and crew of the Steamer Fairbanks, recently destroyed by fire at Hatteras Inlet.

Schr. Mollie, Plummer, Jacksonville 14 ds., with lumber to Jed Frye & Co. Has had strong northerly gales the entire passage. Dec. 28, saw a lumber-loaded schr. ashore on Frying Pan Shoals, but could not get her name.

Schr. Harriet Baker, Kelsey, Portland, Me., 14 ds., with lumber to John Boynton's Son & Co. Has had strong N. and N. W. gales the entire passage, and was blown off so far S. that was obliged to come via Sandy Hook; Dec. 29, during a heavy gale, lost part of deck load.

Schr. Rebecca C. Lane, (of Vinalhaven,) Wittemore, Para 25 ds., with rubber, nuts, &c., to L. E. Amsinck & Co. Has had fine weather the entire passage; left in port schrs. Gersh Banker and Victor, for New-York, ldg.

Schr. J. C. Thompson, Slover, Cedar Keys, Fla., 12 ds., with cedar to F. & J. Cornues—vessel to Van Brunt & Slaght. Has had strong northerly winds the entire passage.

Schr. Gettysburg, Carson, Charleston 5 ds., with lumber for New-Haven. Has had heavy northerly gales on the passage, during which split foresail and lost jib; was 2 ds. off Hatteras, with heavy gales.

Schr. Mankin, Halsey, Charleston, S. C., 10 ds., with lumber to Master. Has been 3 ds. N. of Hatteras, with head winds and frequent snow-squalls.

Schr. Ben, Williams, Wilmington, N. C., 10 ds., with naval stores to E. S. Powell. Has had heavy northerly gales the entire passage.

Schr. Henry J. Raymond, Bennett, Baltimore 6 ds., with coal to American Coal Co.

Schr. Lewis A. Edwards, Marshall, Fernandina, Fla., 13 ds., with lumber to A. Abbott. Has had strong N. N. W. gales the entire passage.

Schr. C. S. Taylor, Ryder, Port Johnson, for New-Haven.

Schr. Atlantic, Georges, Port Johnson, for New-Haven.

Schr. Francis French, Throckmorton, Virginia.

Schr. Maracaibo, Henley, Baltimore, for Boston.

Schr. V. Barkalew, Holmes, Bridgeport.

Schr. Leontine, Pratt, Rockland.

Schr. Granite, Babcock, Brandford.

Schr. Wm. B. Van Gilder, Purves, Virginia.

Schr. Sarah, Freeman, Virginia.

Schr. Harry Thomas, Van Cleaf, Allyn's Point.

Schr. Adele Trudell, Harris, Pawtucket.

Schr. Oliver Ames, Babbit, Providence.

Schr. L. S. Levering, Horton, Providence.

Schr. Sinneckson, Dickens, Providence.

Schr. Lizzie Maul, Butler, Providence.

Schr. Aid, Smith, Somerset.

Schr. Maria, Lathrop, Millstone Point.

Schr. G. Willey, Wilson, Norwich.

Schr. W. F. Phelps, Cramer, Providence.

Schr. Flora, Bailey, Virginia.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Jan. 2.—Arr. steamers Calabria, from Liverpool; Alhambra, from Savannah; Roman, from Philadelphia; Neptune, from New-York; ship Fearless, from Padang; brigs Agnes Raymond, from St. Kitts; Athalaska, from St. Jago.

Below bark Armenia, from Smyrna.

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 2.—Passed in for Baltimore, bark Carlotta, from Boston; brig Hatian, from Ponce.

Arr. bark St. Devinick, from Rio for orders. The pilot-boat Maryland reports passed in for Baltimore brigs Potomac, Ivanhoe and Alice, from Demerara; Addie, from Havana; Romance, from Nassau.

Passed out, bark Hypatia, for Liverpool; brigs Jennie Morton and Chattanooga, for Porto Rico; Chesapeake, for Demerara, and Amphion, for England.

HAVANA, Jan. 2.—Bark Cardenas arr. yesterday from New-York.

PORTLAND, Me., Jan. 2.—Revenue steam-ship Hugh McCulloch arr. at the station today.

Miscellaneous.

Bark Chloris, (N. G.,) Lund, from Yokohama, arrived 1st, and anchored on the Bar; came up this A. M. and reports passed Cape Horn Oct. 20, and crossed the equator Dec. 5, in lon. 35; Jan. 1, 18 miles off Barnegat, passed the wreck of a schooner with both masts about 30 feet above the water.

Spoken.

Dec. 20, by bark Almena, in lat. 31 25, lon. 67 05, bark St. Devenie, (Br.,) from Rio Janeiro, for Hampton Roads, 38 ds. out.

Nov. 28, by bark Sanderson, in lat. 9 50, lon. 40 19, ship Fearless, from Padang, for Boston, 68 ds. out.

Dec. 19, by brig Jaboatao, in lat. 33 20, lon. 68 15, passed brig Emma Dean, hence for Curacao; 21st, lat. 34 20, lon. 70 20, spoke ship L. L. Sturges, from New-Orleans, for Liverpool.

Dec. 1, by ship Endeavor, in lat. 4 35 S., lon. 29 45, exchanged signals with bark Havelock, (Br.,) bound S. Same day, lat. 4 25 S., lon. 30 12, spoke bark Acadia, (Br.,) from St. Thomas for Bombay. Same time, spoke bark Vellatrix, (Dutch,) from Amsterdam, bound S. 27th, lat. 30, lon. 73 30, spoke schr. E. De Hart, from Martinique for New-York.

Dec. 27, by brig A. B. Patterson, (of Turk's Island,) in lat. 33, lon. 72 40, spoke schr. Maggie Carr, bound S. No date, lat. 37 40, lon. 74, exchanged signals with one of Trowbridge's brigs, bound N.

Disaster.

NORFOLK, Va., Jan. 2.—The schr. Niagara, from Mobile for Providence, loaded with cotton, is ashore at Chicamacomico, and assistance has gone to her.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

QUEENSTOWN, Jan. 2.—The Inman steam-ship City of London, New-York for Liverpool, arrived at 11½ A. M.

The Cunard steamer Tripoli, New-York, for Liverpool, arr. at 6 this evening.

LONDON, Jan. 2.—Steam-ship Arcadia arrived out on the 31st ult.

MOVILLE, Jan. 2.—The steamer Scandinavian, from Portland, Me., arr. yesterday evening.

Miscellaneous.

LONDON, Jan. 2.—The bark Winter has put into a Scottish port, where she awaits orders.

FIRST MORTGAGE CONVERTIBLE BONDS
OF THE
ST. LOUIS AND SOUTH-EASTERN
Railway Company
OF ILLINOIS AND INDIANA,
(ON ROAD COMPLETED AND IN OPERATION.)
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD. Interest at SEVEN PER CENT., payable in New-York May and November, FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

Price 92 1-2 and ACCRUED INTEREST in Currency. Subscription, $1,800,000. Issue of bonds limited to $16,000 per mile. Total length of line, 200 miles—90 COMPLETED AND IN OPERATION, rest under construction.

The road runs through one of the most populous and fertile regions in the West, connecting at St. Louis, the largest city in the West, with Nashville, the largest one in Tennessee; Louisville, the largest in Kentucky, and Evansville, the second in size in Indiana, by the shortest and best possible lines. Every mile of it is underlaid by the *great coal-field of Illinois*, now mined at various points on the road, and yielding from 9,000,000 to 30,000,000 of tons per square mile.

The Salt Works of Gallatin County on this line, now in operation, are of unlimited capacity, and the only ones within 450 miles of St. Louis.

The only Iron and Lead Mines in Illinois are found within ten miles of the track.

16,000,000 bushels of Corn, 4,500,000 bushels of Wheat, 100,000 acres of other field crops, and 165,000 head of Hogs, were grown in the counties traversed by the road, during the year 1870, by a population of 230,000.

The earnings during the first 14 days of November after the opening of St. Louis division (78 miles) were at a rate varying from $500 to $800 per day—a sum amply sufficient to pay all expenses, including interest on bonds and operation, and leave a surplus for extensions.

This is the largest amount ever earned at first by any new road of equal length leading into St. Louis.

After a thorough investigation, we are convinced that these bonds are among the best and safest ever offered in our market.

Further particulars furnished upon application.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
NO. 25 Nassau-st.

HARD-WOOD BOARDS
And Spanish Cedar
FOR CIGAR-BOXES,
and a large and magnificent assortment of
VENEERS,
comprising everything in their line, both Foreign and Domestic, to which they invite the special attention of all dealers. Send for Catalogue and Price List.
GEO. W. READ & CO.,
Factory, { No. 291 Monroe-st. / No. 398 Madison-st. } Nos. 168, 170 & 172 Centre-st.

BEEBE'S RANGES
NO. 1, LARGE SIZE, $55. NO. 0, SECOND SIZE, $50.
including Water-Back and Setting. At these prices it will pay landlord or tenant to throw away any other partly wornout Range, as the cost of the exchange can be saved in fuel, repairs and vexation, in a single year. Ask your cook which is the best Range, and the answer is invariably
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JANES & KIRTLAND,
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